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Institute of Social and Religious Research

AMERICAN VILLAGE STUDIES

Edmund deS. Brunner, Director

AMERICAN VILLAGERS

C. LUTHER FRY

The Institute of Social and Religious Research, which is responsible for this publication, was organized in January, 1921, as the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys. It conducts and publishes studies and surveys and promotes conferences for their consideration. The Institute's aim is to combine the scientific method with the religious motive. It cooperates with other social and religious agencies, but is itself an independent organization.

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AMERICAN VILLAGERS

BY

C. LUTHER FRY

AUTHOR OF "DIAGNOSING THE RURAL CHURCH," ETC.

With an Appendix on the Social Composition of the Rural Population of the United States by Luther Sheeleigh Cressman

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FOREWORD

Discontent is widespread among rural populations. As to its causes opinions differ; but the fact remains that rural life is not yielding the relative satisfaction it once gave. Thus there is today a marked tendency for rural people to move cityward, while many of those who remain behind are becoming class-conscious and dissatisfied. Both of these trends are of the greatest social significance.

During the last generation it was rather generally taken for granted that the conflict between Capital and Labor was the outstanding economic issue of modern society; but reflection makes it apparent that the discontent of agricultural people may be as serious a menace to the peace and prosperity of the nation as is the discontent of industrial wage earners.

As a contribution toward the solution of the rural problem in the United States, the Institute of Social and Religious Research decided to make a somewhat elaborate study of the economic, social and religious conditions in agricultural villages.

For purposes of this investigation a village was defined as a place whose population ranged from 250 to 2,500, and an agricultural village as one that was located in a strictly farming area and that acted as a service station to the inhabitants of the surrounding countryside.

The survey plan of the Institute's Village Study called for the sending of trained investigators, in teams of two, to spend from two to three weeks in studying at first hand the actual conditions in each of 140 villages. The results of this phase of the study will appear in a separate volume.

But in addition to its field studies the Institute not only assembled the more important published material about villages, but also secured access to hitherto unpublished data about them in the files of the United States Census Bureau. This latter phase of the study was solely in the hands of Dr. C. Luther Fry, Director of the Bureau of Standards of the Institute and Associate Director of the American Village Study, at whose sug-

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gestion the examination of the unpublished Census data was originally undertaken. His investigations proved so fruitful and significant that it was decided to publish the results as a separate volume.

Dr. Fry's book necessarily deals with village problems in statistical terms; but I believe the reader will share my own feeling that he has brought to bear on his subject not only a singularly acute analytical sense, but also a keen appreciation of the warm human story that lies behind the statistical materials.

EDMUND DES. BRUNNER.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The reliability of the conclusions drawn from this study is, of course, limited by the fact that the available data about villages are meager. But it is believed that the materials are sufficient for reliable first approximations to the truth; and it is hoped that the conclusions may not only prove of interest, but that they may encourage more intensive studies of villages than have heretofore been undertaken.

It is not possible to mention all of the people who coöperated in this study, but the author wants to thank Mr. Robert W. McCulloch, of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, who edited the book and assisted in organizing the presentation.

C. L. F.

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AMERICAN VILLAGERS

Chapter I

PURPOSE AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

In this book an attempt is made to answer these fundamental questions about the villagers of the United States: How many villagers are there? Are village populations declining? What kind of people live in villages? What do villagers do for a living? What are the distinguishing peculiarities of village populations? What functions do villagers perform?

A study of this sort is important for many reasons. If for no other reason, such an inquiry would be justified because of the large number of people living in villages. While individually they may seem insignificant, collectively villages are important. The Census of 1920 shows that the number of incorporated places having fewer than 2,500 inhabitants is approximately 12,900, and that their combined populations aggregate nearly nine millions. When it is remembered that these figures do not make allowances for the large numbers of people living in unincorporated places, it becomes clear that village populations constitute not only a large fraction of America's rural population, but of her total population as well.

More important, however, than the number of village people are the many pressing rural problems that are intimately tied up with village life. The relations between villagers on the one hand and open-country inhabitants on the other, constitute an important rural problem which a study of villages should help to clarify. It is a matter of common knowledge that contacts between villager and open-country dweller are often characterized by friction and hostility. To a considerable extent, the history of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota has been one of struggle for power between farmers and villagers. A study of villages should help to reveal some of the causes of this antagonism.

A village study should throw light upon the problem of rural migrations. This analysis shows, for example, that village popu-

lations are increasing more rapidly than those of the open country; which means, of course, that villagers are becoming a more and more important element of the nation's rural population.

In addition to these wider social considerations, a knowledge of village conditions should be of value to different groups, including those engaged in manufacturing and in business, because the village is the place where farmers, as well as villagers, buy and sell. Protestant churchmen need such knowledge because a disproportionately large number of their churches are located in villages. Educators should be interested, because a large proportion of the children of both the open country and the villages attend village schools. Indeed, villages provide the only available high-school facilities for approximately half the nation, since open-country as well as village populations depend upon them almost entirely.

In short, villages are eminently worth studying because of their strategic location within the rural area. A village is not a group apart; rather it is a radiating center that powerfully influences not only the lives of its own inhabitants, but the lives of all who dwell round about it as well. Thus a knowledge of villages is an indispensable key to an understanding of our rural problem.

IGNORANCE ABOUT VILLAGES

Despite their importance, little is known about villages. This, indeed, was one of the main reasons for studying them. There is no other population group of equal size about which so little information is available. Many public and private agencies have helped to collect large bodies of facts about cities, while certain studies of the Department of Agriculture, and the special analysis of "farm populations" included as a part of the 1920 Census, have furnished important facts about our distinctly agricultural inhabitants. The amount of information about villages, however, is very meager.

Although the Census collects its data for each incorporated place, and tabulates this material in detail for metropolitan centers, the amount of detailed tabulation diminishes with the diminishing size of the place, until for incorporated places having fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, the Census volumes furnish

only a single figure—the total population of each place. Needless to say, this is very scanty material with which to work. Of course, the Census provides a rather minute analysis of the country's "rural" population; but, since this term, as used by the Government, includes the inhabitants of all unincorporated areas [1] as well as those of incorporated places having fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, there are grave doubts whether these figures do not really misrepresent conditions in villages. Certain rural experts are coming more and more to feel that village and open-country dwellers differ so widely that the Census term "rural," which combines both groups under the one head, has little significance for either population group. One of the objectives of the present study was to ascertain whether this belief is well founded.

The principal sources of information about villages, aside from the Census, are a small number of first-hand studies made by individual investigators. However, the usefulness of these studies is limited, because of the small number of places covered and because the different investigators have used various methods of research, with the result that the findings of one study are not comparable with those of the others.

Since the Census Bureau has in its files at Washington a separate enumeration of each incorporated village, the Institute was able, through the courtesy of Honorable William M. Steuart, Director of the Census, and Dr. Charles J. Galpin, in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Department of Agriculture, to secure access to hitherto unpublished facts about 177 villages. The facts secured by this special tabulation have already been presented in an Institute publication, *A Census Analysis of American Villages.* The primary purpose of the present book is to indicate the significance of the data already published in that volume.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Some of the more important findings of this study of American Villagers can be summarized as follows:

1. There are in the United States approximately 18,000

[1] Unincorporated places that have 2,500 inhabitants or more are not classified as "urban" because the Census does not secure separate enumerations for unincorporated places. Except in New England the number of such places is quite small.

villages whose populations aggregate between twelve and a half and thirteen million. This means that nearly every eighth American lives in a village. (Chapter II.)

2. Villages are scattered over the country in much the same proportions as the population as a whole, the most notable exception occurring in the Mountain division where the number of villages is disproportionately large. (Chapter II.)

3. Contrary to general belief, village populations are increasing. From 1900 to 1920 villages actually increased in population more rapidly than the nation as a whole. (Chapter III.)

4. Although village populations increased more slowly in the period 1910 to 1920 than in the previous ten-year period, nevertheless in both decades villagers increased several times more rapidly than the rest of the "rural" population. As a result, villagers are steadily becoming a more and more important element of the nation's "rural" population. (Chapter III.)

5. Agricultural villages, i.e., villages located in distinctly farming areas and that act as service stations to inhabitants of the surrounding countryside, appear to be the most numerous type of village. (Chapter II.)

6. A special tabulation of Census data about agricultural villages reveals that the composition and characteristics of their populations differ widely from region to region. National generalizations about villages should, therefore, be made with great care. (Chapter IV.)

7. Despite the fact that village populations vary widely from region to region, the "social-economic" status of the gainfully employed men in villages is much the same in the villages of the different regions. (Chapter V.)

8. Even in agricultural villages the gainfully employed men engaged in manufacturing pursuits form the largest group. (Chapter V.)

9. The inhabitants of middle western villages seem to be economically more prosperous than villagers in other regions. They have comparatively high proportions of home ownership and of young people attending school, and the rate of child labor is low. These facts point to a relatively high standard of living in the villages of the area. (Chapter IV.)

10. Child labor in southern villages seems to be partly a result of economic pressure. In those villages the relative number

of gainfully employed children under fourteen is comparatively high; but the proportion of gainfully employed old people also tends to be high. (Chapter V.)

11. Villagers differ from city dwellers. They have higher proportions of native whites and decidedly larger numbers of old people. (Chapter VI.)

12. On a number of important points village inhabitants differ at least as widely from open-country as from city dwellers. These data, therefore, raise the question whether the common practice of combining village and open-country populations under the one head "rural" is justifiable. (Chapter VI.)

13. The medical services performed by villages are decidedly less adequate than those performed by cities. In proportion to the populations they serve, villages have fewer physicians and dentists than have cities, while more than half the villages studied have no trained nurses at all. (Chapter VII.)

Chapter II

HOW MANY VILLAGERS ARE THERE?

The first topic to consider in any population problem is the number of people concerned. Unfortunately there are no official population figures for a large proportion of the American villages, because the Federal Census does not attempt to secure separate enumerations for places that are unincorporated. For this reason, the populations of unincorporated villages cannot be accurately ascertained. It is possible, however, by the use of figures from unofficial sources as well as of Census data, to arrive at an estimate of the number of all villages and of their total population. This, therefore, is the purpose of the present discussion, in which an effort will also be made to indicate the way in which villages are distributed over the country.

The Census makes no attempt to enumerate separately the populations of the unincorporated villages; nevertheless the returns it does make testify to the importance of the village problem. The 1920 data [1] for the entire country show that the number of incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants is 12,858,[2] and that their total populations aggregate 8,971,549.

But these incorporated centers are not all considered as "villages" for the purpose of the present study, because this term has been restricted by the Institute to places having from 250 to 2,500 inhabitants, while still smaller centers, those having fewer than 250 inhabitants, have been defined as "hamlets." On this basis, a reclassification of the 1920 Census data reveals that of the 12,858 incorporated rural places, 2,619 are hamlets whose populations total 461,890. Thus the number of incorporated villages is 10,239, and their aggregate population, 8,509,659—a million more than the entire population of New England.

[1] *Fourteenth Census*, Vol. I, Table XXXI, p. 50.

[2] Forty-eight incorporated places whose populations are not known, have not been included in this figure, while Littleton, N. H., which is a village of 2,308, has been included although for some reason it was omitted from the total compiled by the Census and presented in Table XXXI, Vol. I, *Fourteenth Census*.

Large as are the Census figures, they do not really give the country's total village population, since they include only the inhabitants of incorporated places. Unincorporated centers are entirely omitted, yet it is a matter of common knowledge that the number of unincorporated villages is large. It is recognized that in certain states there are more of them than of places that are incorporated. Obviously, therefore, unincorporated places should be taken into account in an estimate of the nation's total village population.

ATLAS COUNT OF VILLAGES

Because complete Census figures were not available, the Institute was compelled to turn to unofficial sources to ascertain the total population of American villages. Such a source is the Rand McNally Atlas, which attempts to publish the name and to give the population of not only every city and town in the United States, but of smaller centers as well. Here, then, is a basis for estimating the total number of both villages and villagers.

Using the 1921 edition of this atlas, which gives population estimates as of 1920, the Institute counted all of the places ranging in size from 250 to 2,500. This computation disclosed that the Rand McNally Atlas lists no fewer than 18,381 villages, and that these have a total population of 12,858,521.[3] If correct, this estimate means that nearly one out of every eight Americans lives in a village, and that villagers constitute a quarter of the total "rural" population as defined by the Census, "rural" population being that in unincorporated areas and in incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

Before commenting further upon the significance of these figures, a word is necessary concerning their reliability. How accurate is the atlas? This is a difficult question to answer, but there are several reasons for thinking that it furnishes a reasonably sound basis for estimating America's total village population. So far as possible, the data in the Rand McNally Atlas are secured from official sources. Thus it happens that in the 1921 edition of the atlas the populations of incorporated villages are taken directly from the 1920 Census. This means that the

[3] These figures supersede any previous estimate the Institute has made of the number of villages as of 1920 listed in the Rand McNally Atlas.

number and size of only unincorporated villages are based upon unofficial counts. According to the atlas, the total number of unincorporated villages is 8,142 and their aggregate population is 4,348,862.

On the face of it, the atlas count is quite convincing. The number of unincorporated villages is known to be large, so that the atlas enumeration seems reasonable, since it indicates that approximately one-third of the country's total village population is to be found in these villages. The atlas count also seems valid because it shows that the larger centers are the ones that are incorporated. The average size of all atlas villages is 700, which compares with 831 for those listed by the Census. This means that the average population of the unincorporated centers is 534, or 36 per cent. less than the figure for incorporated villages.

The general reliability of the atlas count was further confirmed by checking, in twelve widely scattered states, the Rand McNally count with similar figures furnished by Cram's Atlas. This comparison is presented in Table I.

TABLE I—VILLAGE POPULATIONS OF 12 STATES AS LISTED BY THE RAND McNALLY ATLAS AND BY CRAM'S ATLAS, 1920

	Villages			
	Number		*Population*	
State	*Rand McNally*	*Cram*	*Rand McNally*	*Cram*
Total	7,785	8,282	5,501,586	5,820,221
Pennsylvania	1,590	1,750	1,170,580	1,233,593
New York	1,108	1,262	731,358	918,050
Ohio	878	912	596,011	605,663
Illinois	934	963	711,468	724,346
Iowa	663	667	470,069	473,536
Missouri	612	622	439,786	433,464
Georgia	457	467	311,172	314,266
Alabama	388	432	271,160	289,681
Idaho	146	159	92,355	98,603
Colorado	190	206	131,497	137,608
Washington	299	308	191,769	196,513
California	520	534	384,361	394,898

This table shows that the village figures given by the two atlases check very closely indeed. For every state but one the population total of the Rand McNally Atlas is more conservative; but in only one state does it differ from Cram's by as much as 10 per cent., while the average difference for both the number and the population of villages is roughly 6 per cent.

Of course the mere fact that the two atlas counts closely correspond is not conclusive proof that the village populations of the United States are so large as the Rand McNally figure indicates, since both atlases may present somewhat overestimated totals. Even assuming a possible tendency toward exaggeration, it should not greatly distort the village estimates because the inclusion in the village estimates of unincorporated hamlets whose populations had optimistically been placed at 250 or more, would be partly compensated for by the exclusion from the rural group and the inclusion in the urban group of certain unincorporated villages whose population of actually less than 2,500 had been overestimated.

Moreover, it seems almost certain that some unincorporated villages have been entirely overlooked by the atlases. This fact would reduce still further any tendency for an atlas count to overestimate the country's village inhabitants. It is safe, therefore, to assume that the more conservative figures of the Rand McNally Atlas are reasonably correct, or in other words, that between twelve and a half and thirteen million Americans live in 18,000 villages. This is 12 per cent. of the entire population of the United States, while the number of individual places concerned is more than six times the total number of cities in the United States.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCORPORATED VILLAGES

Having arrived at an estimate of the total number of villages, it is important to know how they are distributed over the country. Diagram I actually locates each of the 10,239 incorporated villages whose populations are separately listed by the Census. This diagram is enlightening even though unincorporated villages are omitted. It shows, for example, the concentration of incorporated villages around many of the larger metropolitan centers. Most of the clusters of dots, particularly in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, represent villages in the immediate vicinity of such large centers as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, etc. The diagram, therefore, makes it plain that an appreciably large number of incorporated villages are suburban to metropolitan centers.

The majority of incorporated villages, however, appear to be

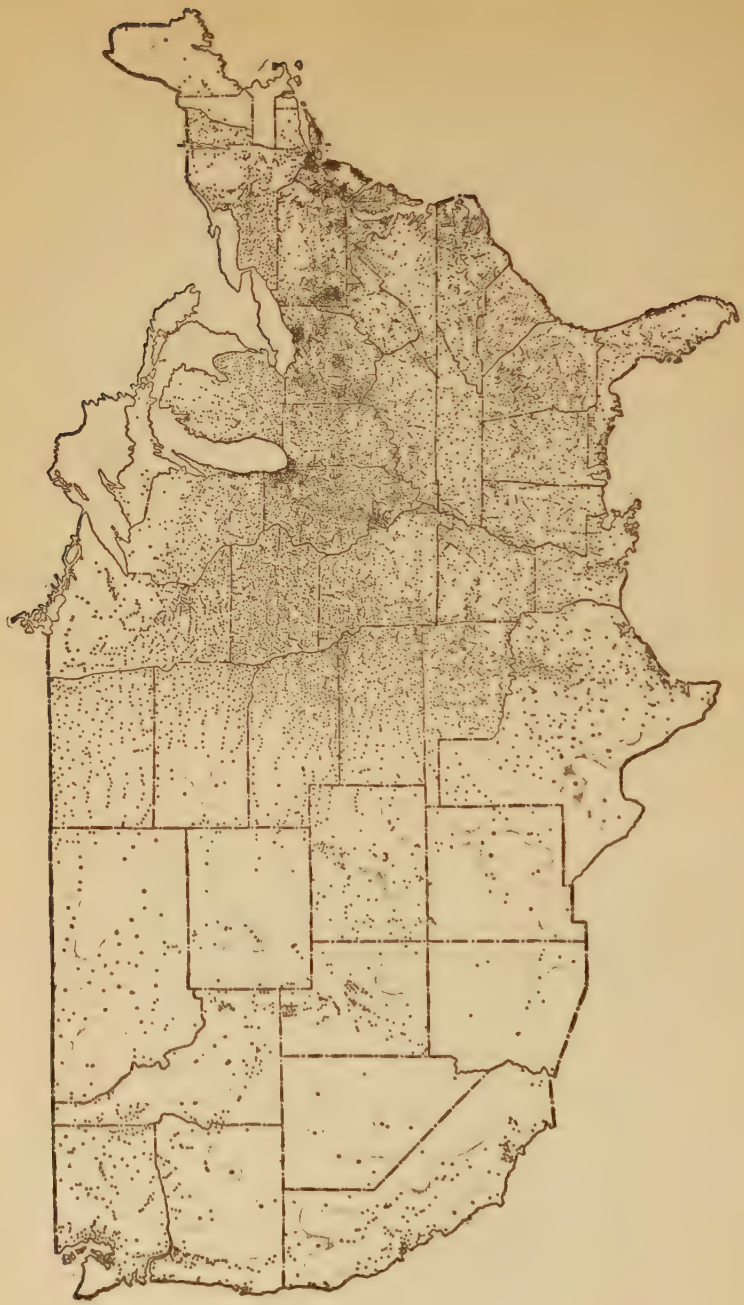

DIAGRAM I
Map Locating the Incorporated Villages in the United States

not suburban, but "agricultural," that is, centers located in distinctly farming areas and that act as service stations to the farmers of the surrounding countryside. This opinion is confirmed by the map. It will be noted that there are large numbers of incorporated villages in and around such a highly agricultural, non-industrial state as Iowa, and that they are evenly distributed geographically; which makes it plain that as a group they are not suburban. The same kind of distribution prevails throughout the entire wheat belt of the Mississippi valley and the cotton belt of the South. The incorporated village appears, therefore, to be primarily of the agricultural type. Certainly the majority of these villages are located in the midst of predominantly agricultural areas.

The fact that "agricultural" villages constitute the most numerous type is further confirmed by an analysis of data gathered by one of the Institute's previous rural studies. Several years ago the Institute took over, and subsequently brought to completion, certain county surveys of the Interchurch World Movement. Analysis of this material indicates that the majority of all villages—incorporated and unincorporated—are "agricultural" in the sense in which this term has been defined by the Institute.

PROPORTION OF VILLAGES INCORPORATED

Interesting as is the map locating incorporated villages, it obviously does not adequately represent the distribution of *all* villages. Diagram I shows, for example, that there are no incorporated villages in either Massachusetts or Rhode Island and that there are only two in New Hampshire. Anyone familiar with the distribution of population in these New England states must recognize at once that there are relatively far more villages in these areas than the figures indicate. The only possible explanation is that in this region the proportion of villages which are incorporated is relatively small. That this is the case is clearly brought out by Table II which shows, for each of the nine major divisions employed by the Census, what proportion of the total number of villages are incorporated.

According to this table there is wide variation from region to region in the number of incorporated villages relative to the

total number of villages, the two regions in most striking contrast showing a twelve-fold difference. In the West North Central division (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas), 89 per cent. of all villages are incorporated; while in New England (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island) only 7 per cent. are in this class. These figures therefore tend to confirm the general impression that the number and distribution of incorporated villages is very different indeed from the number and distribution of all villages. It would therefore be an error to assume that the villages of the United States are scattered over the country in the general proportions shown by Diagram I, for on this basis the number of villages in the Middle Atlantic and New England divisions would, according to the atlas count, be greatly underestimated.

TABLE II—PROPORTION OF VILLAGES THAT ARE INCORPORATED, BY DIVISIONS, 1920

Division	*Number of Villages*		*Ratio of (b) to (a)*
	Total (Rand McNally) (a)	*Incorporated (Census)* (b)	%
United States	18,381	10,239	56
New England	1,132	78	7
Middle Atlantic	3,027	1,014	33
East North Central	3,504	2,346	67
West North Central	2,989	2,648	89
South Atlantic	2,357	1,352	57
East South Central	1,380	797	58
West South Central	2,061	1,051	51
Mountain	979	545	56
Pacific	952	408	43

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL VILLAGES

Even admitting that the atlas furnishes only a rough estimate of the number of all villages, and that therefore the proportion of these that are incorporated is only approximately correct, nevertheless the discrepancies between the atlas figures and those of the Census are so great as to rule out Census data as a basis for estimating the distribution of villages from region to region. Consequently it was decided to use the atlas count in order to determine how villages are scattered over the country. The

results of this tabulation show, as between states, a maximum variation of thirty-fold. Delaware has fifty-two villages with 37,538 inhabitants; while its neighbor, Pennsylvania, has 1,590 villages with aggregate populations of 1,170,580. The majority of states, however, have from 100 to 400 villages each, while only seven states have more than 600 each.

The wide fluctuations in village populations from state to state are not surprising in view of the tremendous variations in the size of the states themselves. The area of Texas is nearly 250 times as large as that of Rhode Island; while the population of New York is almost 135 times that of Nevada. The real question, therefore, is not how many villages are located in each state, but rather how does the number of villages bulk in relation to the total area and to the total population of the different states. The relative number of villages for every 100 miles of territory is given by states in Table III.

TABLE III—VILLAGES FOR EACH 100 SQUARE MILES OF AREA, BY DIVISIONS, 1920

Division	*No. of Villages (Rand McNally)*	*Land Area (Square Miles)*	*Villages per 100 Square Miles*
United States	18,381	2,973,774	0.62
New England	1,132	61,976	1.83
Middle Atlantic	3,027	100,000	3.03
East North Central	3,504	245,564	1.43
West North Central	2,989	510,804	0.59
South Atlantic	2,357	269,071 *	0.88
East South Central	1,380	179,509	0.77
West South Central	2,061	429,746	0.48
Mountain	979	859,009	0.11
Pacific	952	318,095	0.30

* Includes District of Columbia.

These data reveal that for the United States as a whole there are roughly six villages for each 1,000 square miles of territory. The ratio, however, shows decided differences among regions. In the Middle Atlantic division (New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey), there are approximately thirty villages to every 1,000 square miles; while in the Mountain division (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada), there is only one for each 1,000 square miles.

The table makes it clear that, in general, the farther west the

area the more widely scattered are the villages. There are, however, certain exceptions to this general rule. The Mountain division has fewer villages to the square mile than has the Pacific division, while New England has fewer than the Middle Atlantic states. Since these exceptions occur in both cases in the more sparsely settled of the two divisions, the question arises whether the number of villages in any area is not closely correlated with

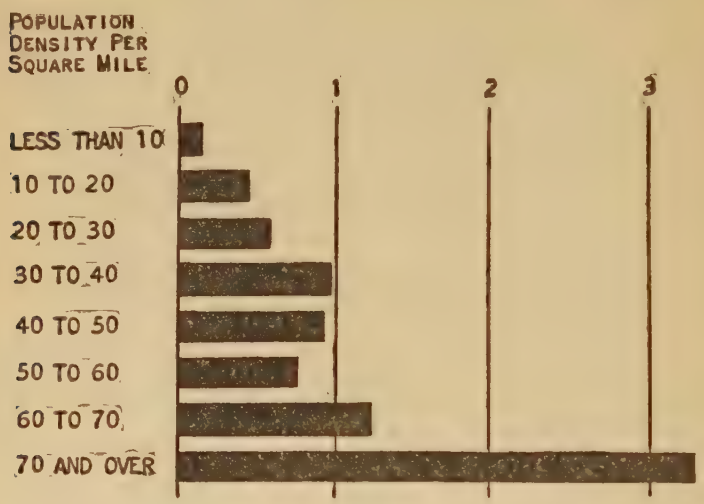

DIAGRAM II

Average Number of Atlas Villages for Each 100 Square Miles of Area in States Grouped by Density of Population, 1920

the density of population in that area. That this is the case is shown in Diagram II, which presents graphically the relative number of villages in states with varying densities of population.

This diagram shows that in those states in which the density of population is less than ten persons to the square mile the average number of villages for each 100 square miles is 0.15; but that with increasing density the number of villages steadily increases until in those states having seventy or more inhabitants to the square mile, the number of villages is 3.29 for every 100 square miles.

PROPORTION OF VILLAGERS BY DIVISIONS

The close interrelationship of density of population and the distribution of villages brings up the question—what proportion of the total inhabitants live in villages? Table IV furnishes these data by divisions.

TABLE IV—PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION THAT RESIDES IN VILLAGES, BY DIVISIONS, 1920

	Population		
Division	*Total United States (Census)* (*a*)	*Total Village (Rand McNally)* (*b*)	*Ratio of (b) to (a)* %
United States	105,710,620	12,858,521	12
New England	7,400,909	778,890	11
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	2,154,431	10
East North Central	21,475,543	2,475,587	12
West North Central	12,544,249	2,081,129	17
South Atlantic	13,990,272*	1,612,969	12
East South Central	8,893,307	923,319	10
West South Central	10,242,224	1,462,872	14
Mountain	3,336,101	694,603	21
Pacific	5,566,871	674,721	12

* Includes District of Columbia.

Slightly less than one-eighth of all Americans live in villages. This ratio is remarkably constant among the different regions, the most important exceptions occurring in the West North Central division where one-sixth of the inhabitants are villagers, and in the Mountain division where the proportion is roughly one-fifth. This latter ratio is probably owing to the relatively large number of mining villages found in that area.

From many viewpoints it is as interesting to know the relationship that villagers bear to the "rural" population as it is to know their relation to the total population, especially since the Census classifies villagers as rural inhabitants. When this relationship was studied, however, the New England division was entirely omitted because there is strong evidence for believing that the township form of local government found in that area causes the Census classification of the population into "urban" and "rural" to produce results so different from the results of the enumeration elsewhere in the United States that the rural population figures for New England are not comparable with

those for the rest of the country. The evidence for this belief is presented in Appendix A.

VILLAGERS IN RELATION TO "RURAL" POPULATIONS

Because of this belief that the rural Census figures for New England are not comparable with those for other areas, it was decided to exclude data for this region not only when computing the percentage of the rural population living in villages, but also when making many other comparisons presented in this book.

TABLE V—PROPORTION OF THE RURAL POPULATION (EXCLUDING NEW ENGLAND) THAT RESIDES IN VILLAGES, BY DIVISIONS, 1920

	Population		
Division	*Total Rural (Census)* (*a*)	*Total Village (Rand McNally)* (*b*)	*Ratio of (b) to (a)* %
United States, excluding New England	49,870,181	12,079,631	24
Middle Atlantic	5,588,549	2,154,431	39
East North Central	8,426,271	2,475,587	29
West North Central	7,816,877	2,081,129	27
South Atlantic	9,651,480	1,612,969	17
East South Central	6,899,100	923,319	13
West South Central	7,271,395	1,462,872	20
Mountain	2,121,121	694,603	33
Pacific	2,095,388	674,721	32

According to Table V, one out of four rural inhabitants lives in a village. This average would be decidedly higher were it not for the southern divisions where these proportions are low. In the South Atlantic division only one out of six rural inhabitants lives in a village, while in the East South Central area this proportion is less than one in seven.

One reason for the relatively small number of villages in the South has probably been the comparative poverty of that area. The Civil war left the South bankrupt. As a result, southern farmers have had, until lately, a relatively low purchasing power. They could not so well afford to buy farm machinery, nor to pay for store clothes, nor even to purchase medical and other professional services as the farmers in other areas. Since these are the very things that villages supply, it is not strange to find that village development has been retarded. At present, however,

the South seems well on its way toward a period of unusual economic prosperity. This should tend to cause rapid development of villages.

The relatively low proportion of villagers among the rural populations of the South can also be explained in part by the presence of the plantation system which prevailed until recently in that area. Under this system, farming was conducted by units more or less self-supporting. They themselves supplied nearly all the things they needed. Consequently villages did not develop in the South to the same extent as in other regions. During the last generation the plantation system has been rapidly breaking up, so that one may naturally expect villages in that area to have increased rapidly in importance. The growth and decline of villages since 1900 will be discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter III

ARE VILLAGE POPULATIONS DECLINING?

The opinion that villages in America are rapidly declining is widely held.[1] So strong is this belief that the question was seriously raised whether the Institute should undertake the present study. It was urged that since villagers were a diminishing population group, it was hardly worth while to investigate them intensively. The vital bearing of this question upon any nation-wide inquiry into village life led to the present study of the increase and decrease of village populations from 1900 to 1920.

The discussion falls into two main parts. In the first, an effort will be made to ascertain the total increase or decrease of village populations since 1900 and to compare this figure with the increase of the nation's total population and of its rural population. In addition, the latter part of the chapter will attempt to find the *rate* of population growth of villages since 1900. The total village population from decade to decade cannot be used as a base for calculating this rate of growth because the number of places that fall into the village class is constantly varying. To get around this difficulty an effort will be made to ascertain the population changes from 1900 to 1920 of the places that were incorporated villages in 1900, and in this way to come to some conclusion about the rate of growth or decline of these particular places.

The fact that the total village population of the country has been increasing can be demonstrated by comparing the number and the populations of incorporated villages at 1900 and at 1920. The figures, which were secured by reclassifying the data furnished by the published Census volumes, are presented in Table VI.

[1] See Gillette, *Rural Sociology*, Chapter XXI, "Declining Villages of America" (Macmillan, 1922).

The table shows that from 1900 to 1920 the incorporated villages of America increased 41 per cent. in both number and population. This is a large increase indeed. During the same period the population of the United States as a whole increased from 76,000,000 to 106,000,000, or 39 per cent. These figures show, therefore, that during these twenty years incorporated villages increased in population even more rapidly than the nation as a whole.

TABLE VI—INCREASE IN NUMBER AND IN POPULATION OF INCORPORATED VILLAGES, 1900 TO 1920

Year	*No. of Incorp. Villages*	*Rate of Increase %*	*Population of Incorp. Villages*	*Rate of Increase %*
1920	10,239	41.4	8,509,659	41.4
1900	7,240	...	6,017,878	...

In this respect it may be felt that incorporated villages are not representative of all villages. To meet this point, a special count was made of all the villages, unincorporated and incorporated, listed in the 1902 edition of the Rand McNally Atlas, which furnishes figures as of 1900. The results of this tabulation show that the country's total village population in 1900 was 8,693,462, compared with 12,858,521 in 1920, an increase of 48 per cent. It also shows that during the same period the atlas villages increased in number from 12,707 to 18,381, or 45 per cent. These figures, therefore, indicate that during the twenty years following 1900 the populations of all villages increased faster than the populations of incorporated villages alone; and it confirms the conclusion that since 1900 the total village population increased more rapidly than the population of the nation as a whole.

INCREASE OF VILLAGERS BY DIVISIONS

Although the increase of village populations since 1900 has been on the whole quite rapid, Table VII indicates that there are wide variations in the tendencies to increase in different regions. For comparative purposes, this table also includes figures for the population as a whole.

Because the populations of incorporated villages in New England constitute only 7 per cent. of the total number of villages, it is not strange that the data for incorporated village

populations in that area show marked differences from the data for all villages. With this exception, however, the two sets of figures agree surprisingly well. Both series show that the remaining eight divisions have the same relative ranking as to population increase. The West South Central division made the largest increase, the Mountain division comes second, the Pacific third, the South Atlantic fourth, while the East South Central, West North Central, East North Central and Middle Atlantic have fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth places respectively. In other words, villagers have increased in number slowly in the East and Middle West and rapidly in the South and Far West.

TABLE VII—PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF VILLAGE AND OF TOTAL POPULATIONS, BY DIVISIONS, 1900 TO 1920

	Per Cent. of Population Increase		
Division	*Incorp. Village (Census)*	*Total Village (Rand McNally)*	*Total U.S.A.*
United States	41	48	39
New England	4	60	32
Middle Atlantic	7	16	44
East North Central	15	20	34
West North Central	37	37	21
South Atlantic	64	83	34
East South Central	57	62	18
West South Central	134	124	57
Mountain	130	111	99
Pacific	100	98	130

Because the two sets of data agree so closely, this table again confirms the belief that the atlas count of villages is sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this book.

To judge the significance of the increase of village populations from division to division, it is worth while to compare the percentage increase for village dwellers with similar figures for the total population in the same area. This comparison, which is also found as a part of Table VII, shows that whether the increase of village populations from 1900 to 1920 is estimated on the basis of the atlas count or on the basis of the Census enumeration of incorporated villages, there are five divisions—the West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central and the Mountain—in which the number of villagers has increased more than has the population of the area as a whole; while there are only three divisions—the Middle Atlantic, East

North Central and Pacific—whose total populations have increased more than that of the incorporated villages or than the estimated population of all villages. New England, as usual, is the one region for which the data are contradictory. In that division, the atlas count shows that the number of villagers has increased much more than has the total population, while the data for incorporated villages show an opposite trend.

Because of the conflicting nature of the available evidence regarding the increase in New England, that region has been entirely omitted from the discussion that follows. For the majority of the other eight divisions, the data clearly indicate that the populations of villages and of the divisions as a whole have increased quite differently. Indeed, it is only in the two far-western divisions that the increase of villagers closely parallels the general increase of population. In those areas, both the total and the village populations have approximately doubled since 1900. In the three southern divisions, on the other hand, village populations have increased twice as fast as the total populations of the divisions themselves.

The explanation for this relatively rapid increase is probably to be found in the comparatively small number of villagers in those southern areas. It has already been shown that in the South, even today, villagers make up a decidedly smaller proportion of the total rural population than is the case in other sections of the country. In 1900 the dearth of villagers in those regions was still more pronounced. There was then a scarcity of villagers, not only in relation to the rural population but in proportion to the total population as well. The atlas count for 1900 shows that at that time, on the average, only one out of twelve inhabitants in the three southern divisions was a villager, while the proportion in other divisions averaged one in eight. This virtual undersupply of southern villagers, coupled with the break-up of the plantation system, probably accounts for the fact that village populations in this region increased much more rapidly than the population as a whole during the last twenty years.

The prevalence of the belief that village populations are rapidly declining makes significant the fact that in only two of the eight divisions have they developed much more slowly than have the total populations of the regions in which the villages are located. These two divisions are the East North Central and

the Middle Atlantic, where in 1900 villages were most numerous in proportion to the total land areas involved. The atlas tabulation reveals that at that time there were twelve villages for every 1,000 square miles in the East North Central division, while the number in the Middle Atlantic states was twenty-seven, or more than six times the average number for the United States as a whole. In the light of these figures, it seems probable that the slow increase in the number of villagers in these regions during the last two decades is to be explained by recent changes in modern methods of transportation which in certain states may have brought about a situation amounting to an oversupply of villages. To a large extent, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the other states in these divisions were thickly settled long before the coming of the railroad and the automobile. In a region where the ordinary methods of transportation were the ox cart and the horse and buggy, it is but natural that villages should have sprung up close together, since farmers could not easily travel long distances to trade. With improved means of transportation, particularly with the coming of the motor car, rural people were suddenly enabled to travel far greater distances than formerly. As a result, they no longer required so many villages. Thus it is not strange that in these divisions village populations have increased slowly, not only in comparison with totals for the regions but in relation to the increase of villages in other areas.

INCREASE OF VILLAGE POPULATIONS BY DECADES

If the last hypothesis is correct, one might expect that village populations would increase less rapidly in the period 1910 to 1920 than in the earlier decade, since the influence of the automobile can hardly be said to have seriously affected rural life until after 1910. That this is the case is shown by Table VIII, which gives the percentage increase of incorporated villages by decades and by divisions. For comparative purposes, similar percentages for the total population have also been included.

According to this table, villages increased in population much less from 1910 to 1920 than during the earlier decade, not alone in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions, but in

every other region as well. For the country as a whole (excluding New England), the population increase of villages from 1910 to 1920 was only one-third as great as in the earlier ten-year period. Of course, this decline is partly explained by the lower percentage increase for the country as a whole. In four of the eight divisions, during the decade 1910 to 1920, village populations expanded more than the total population of the division itself. Moreover, it is worthy of special note that in nineteen of the forty-two states outside of New England the populations of incorporated villages during the last Census period increased more than the total populations of the respective states. Among these states are Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. These states comprise the very heart of the nation's wheat and corn belts. The list of nineteen states also includes such important cotton-raising areas as South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

TABLE VIII—PERCENTAGE INCREASE BY DECADES OF INCORPORATED VILLAGE AND OF TOTAL POPULATIONS, BY DIVISIONS, 1900 TO 1920

	*Per Cent. of Population Increase**			
	1910-1920		*1900-1910*	
Division	*Incorp. Village*	*Total*	*Incorp. Village*	*Total*
United States, excluding New England	9.5	15.1	29.6	21.3
Middle Atlantic	—3.6	15.2	10.9	25.0
East North Central	2.2	17.7	12.2	14.2
West North Central	11.8	7.8	22.6	12.5
South Atlantic	11.9	14.7	46.5	16.8
East South Central	5.8	5.7	47.9	11.4
West South Central	27.8	16.6	83.3	34.5
Mountain	41.9	26.7	62.0	57.3
Pacific	8.5	32.8	84.3	73.5

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

These data raise the question whether village populations are not increasing faster than the country's rural population. This question is particularly important because an affirmative answer would mean that villagers are becoming a proportionately larger element of the nation's "rural" population.

VILLAGE VS. "RURAL" INCREASE

Probably the simplest way of testing this hypothesis is to work out the proportion of the rural population living in incorporated villages in 1900, and then to compare this figure with the same ratios for 1910 and 1920. This computation shows that 13.5 per cent. of America's rural inhabitants outside of New England lived in incorporated villages in 1900; but that by 1910 this proportion had increased to 16.0, and that in 1920 it was 16.9. This means that between 1900 and 1920 the relative importance of incorporated villages within the rural area increased one-quarter; which, to say the least, is a very decided increase.

The same general tendency is confirmed by the atlas count of villages, which indicates that in 1900 about one-fifth of all rural inhabitants lived in villages, while the ratio for 1920 is one-fourth. Clearly villages are becoming a proportionately larger element of the country's rural population; and this tendency has not been confined to any particular area. Both the atlas count and the data for incorporated villages alone, show that in the period 1900 to 1920 this increase held not only in every one of the eight divisions but for thirty-nine of the forty-two states under discussion. Moreover, the general trend held for both decades, as is demonstrated by the fact disclosed by the Census figures, that during the period 1900 to 1910 every one of the forty-two states except Colorado increased its incorporated village population more rapidly than the remaining rural area; while during the decade 1910 to 1920 only nine states fell within the exception.

Since village populations are becoming a proportionately larger element of the nation's total rural population, it follows, of course, that the rural population living outside of villages is increasing more slowly than the total rural population. This, in turn, implies that even the comparatively slow increase of rural populations tends to exaggerate the population increase in rural districts outside of villages. Such a conclusion becomes doubly important when it is remembered that the great majority of America's farmers live in open-country areas. Table IX presents, for the period 1900 to 1920, the percentage increase of populations in villages and in the remaining portions of the rural area.

Before comment is made on the table, a word as to how the

figures were compiled is necessary. As a check upon each other, two different methods were employed. According to the first, the "open-country" population for both 1900 and 1920 was secured by subtracting the population of incorporated villages from the total rural population. On this base, the percentage increase of that part of the rural population not located in incorporated villages is shown in the next to the last column of Table IX. By this method, however, the actual per cent. of increase of rural populations other than those of villages is overestimated; because unincorporated villages are included as a part of the "open-country" area. A second method was therefore employed which eliminates this difficulty. The increase of the rural population other than that of villages was calculated by subtracting the atlas counts of villages from the total rural population given in the Census. The results of this computation appear in the last column of the table.

TABLE IX—PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF THE POPULATIONS IN VILLAGES AND IN THE REMAINING RURAL AREA, BY DIVISIONS, 1900 TO 1920

	*Per Cent. of Rural Population Increase**				
	Total Rural	*In Villages*		*In Open Country*	
Division		*Incorp. (Census)*	*Total (Rand McNally)*	*Outside of Incorp. Villages*	*Outside of All Villages*
United States, excluding New England	13.1	41.9	47.2	8.7	5.4
Middle Atlantic	3.9	6.9	16.1	3.2	−2.5
East North Central	−3.9	14.6	20.1	−8.3	−11.2
West North Central	5.6	37.0	37.5	−1.7	−2.6
South Atlantic	17.5	63.9	82.7	13.4	9.7
East South Central	7.5	56.5	61.9	4.2	2.2
West South Central	32.8	134.4	124.0	24.6	20.5
Mountain	87.2	129.9	111.0	78.1	77.4
Pacific	61.9	99.9	97.8	55.3	49.0

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

On either basis, however, the conclusions to be drawn from the figures are much the same. As might have been expected, the former method shows an appreciably higher per cent. of "open-country" increase than the latter; but in both cases the outstanding fact is that village populations have increased much more than has the open-country population. Even on the most conservative basis, the figures for the eight divisions combined

prove that between 1900 and 1920 the number of people living in incorporated villages increased nearly five times as fast as the number of the inhabitants of the remaining rural area; while the atlas count shows this difference to be about nine-fold. On either basis there are amazingly wide variations.

The facts also tend to prove that village populations, compared with those of the open country, showed relatively the same high per cent. of increase in the decade 1910 to 1920 as during the earlier ten-year period. The available data on this point are presented in Table X, which gives by decades the percentage increase of the populations of incorporated villages compared with similar figures for the remaining rural people.

TABLE X—PERCENTAGE INCREASE BY DECADES OF THE POPULATIONS IN INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND IN THE REMAINING RURAL AREA, BY DIVISIONS, 1900 TO 1920

	*Per Cent. of Rural Population Increase**			
	1910-1920		*1900-1910*	
Division	*In Incorp. Villages*	*Outside of Incorp. Villages*	*In Incorp. Villages*	*Outside of Incorp. Villages*
United States, excluding New England	9.5	2.2	29.6	6.3
Middle Atlantic	—3.6	0.8	10.9	2.4
East North Central	2.2	—3.7	12.2	—4.8
West North Central	11.8	—2.5	22.6	0.8
South Atlantic	11.9	5.3	46.5	7.7
East South Central	5.8	0.5	47.9	3.7
West South Central	27.8	3.9	83.3	20.0
Mountain	41.9	22.0	62.0	45.9
Pacific	8.5	17.5	84.3	32.1

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

According to these figures, populations of incorporated villages in the eight divisions showed an average increase in both decades that was considerably more than four times as high as that for the rest of the rural population. The table shows that, in the 1900 to 1910 period, incorporated villages increased 29.6 per cent., while the remaining rural areas increased 6.3 per cent.; during the next ten years incorporated villages expanded 9.5 per cent., compared with 2.2 per cent. for the rest of the rural area.

This phase of the analysis shows that, contrary to general belief, villages have increased in population, not decreased. More-

over, their populations increased more rapidly from 1900 to 1920 than did the population of the nation as a whole. True, this village increase was less rapid from 1910 to 1920 than during the preceding ten years; but this was to be expected, not only because the nation as a whole showed a less rapid increase, but more particularly because the country's rural population living outside of villages showed a much less rapid increase. The populations of the villages themselves made, therefore, in relation to the rest of the rural population, a very decided increase during the last two Census periods. This means that villages are becoming a more and more important element of the nation's rural population.

RATE OF VILLAGE GROWTH

How is this increase to be explained? The first reason that comes to mind is that village populations are growing at a relatively rapid rate. There is, however, another factor that must be taken into consideration—the number of places classed as villages. Suppose the rate of growth of open-country populations and that of village populations were the same; nevertheless there might still be a constantly decreasing proportion of rural inhabitants living outside of villages, for no other reason than that the natural excess of births over deaths would tend to swell the population of the open country and thus bring more and more communities into the village class. Any hamlet, no matter how small, if it but maintain a rate of population increase, will sooner or later pass the 250 limit and enter the village group. Thus it is only reasonable to expect in any growing rural area a constant passage of open-country communities into the village class. Even if village and open-country populations expanded at the same rate, it would still mean that the rural territory not included within villages would constantly decrease from decade to decade, while the number of places classed as villages might tend to increase. Of course this latter tendency would be entirely balanced provided enough villages passed the 2,500 mark and entered the urban class. If this is not the case, the high rate of population increase in villages, compared with the increase in other rural areas, can be in part explained by the fact that in a growing country like America, many places that are hamlets at

one decade develop into the village class by the next Census period.

In order to eliminate this factor it was decided to consider the changes in village and in open-country populations that took place between 1900 and 1920 *in the same territory.* For this purpose, the populations as of 1910 and 1920 were computed; first, for the places that were incorporated villages in 1900,[2] and, secondly, for the rest of the rural area as that area was constituted in 1900. On this basis, the rate of population growth since 1900 was then worked out separately for incorporated villages and for the rural territory not included in these villages. This method was adopted because it eliminates the disturbing effect arising from the passage of hamlets into villages or of villages into cities, etc.

TABLE XI—RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH BY DECADES OF THE PLACES THAT IN 1900 WERE (A) INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND (B) REMAINING RURAL AREA, BY DIVISIONS, 1900 TO 1920

	*Rate of Rural Population Growth**								
	1900-1920			*1910-1920*			*1900-1910*		
Division	*Total Rural* %	*In Incorp. Villages* %	*Outside Incorp. Villages* %	*Total Rural* %	*In Incorp. Villages* %	*Outside Incorp. Villages* %	*Total Rural* %	*In Incorp. Villages* %	*Outside Incorp. Villages* %
United States, excluding New England	23.6	51.3	19.5	8.5	18.6	6.8	13.9	27.5	11.9
Middle Atlantic	23.8	52.7	17.7	9.5	19.5	7.1	13.0	27.7	9.9
East North Central	5.3	25.6	0.6	3.6	12.5	1.3	1.7	11.7	—0.6
West North Central	10.7	29.6	6.4	3.0	11.1	1.0	7.4	16.7	5.3
South Atlantic	23.7	81.8	18.7	9.0	24.8	7.3	13.4	45.7	10.7
East South Central	11.3	49.9	8.8	3.3	15.7	2.3	7.7	29.5	6.3
West South Central	47.9	121.6	42.3	12.7	37.9	10.3	31.3	60.7	29.0
Mountain	112.7	93.4	116.5	30.3	22.9	31.7	63.2	57.4	64.3
Pacific	101.3	137.7	95.0	29.4	32.7	28.8	55.5	79.1	51.4

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

This computation, which is summarized in Table XI, reveals that the places that were incorporated villages in 1900 grew in

[2] According to the 1900 Census there were at that time 7,240 incorporated villages in the United States. In computing the growth of these places during the next twenty years it was necessary to eliminate 220 of them because their 1920 populations were not available—105 having consolidated with other places, and 5 having given up their articles of incorporation, while the other 110 were absent from the later Census volumes and could not be accounted for.

populations during the next twenty years, 51.3 per cent.; while the remaining rural territory grew only 19.5 per cent., or at two-fifths the rate for incorporated villages. When it is remembered that in this calculation villages that were *unincorporated* in 1900 were necessarily included as part of the "open-country" territory, it becomes obvious that even this two-and-a-half-fold variation probably underestimates the actual difference between the rate of growth of villages and that of the open country.[3]

TABLE XII—RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH BY DECADES OF PLACES THAT IN 1900 WERE (A) INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND (B) CITIES, BY DIVISIONS, 1900 TO 1920

	Rate of Population Growth					
	1900-1920		*1910-1920*		*1900-1910*	
Division	*In Cities* %	*In Incorp. Villages* %	*In Cities* %	*In Incorp. Villages* %	*In Cities* %	*In Incorp. Villages* %
United States, excluding New England	66.4	51.3	24.5	18.6	33.7	27.5
Middle Atlantic	54.8	52.7	17.9	19.5	31.4	27.7
East North Central	69.6	25.6	31.1	12.5	29.3	11.7
West North Central ...	47.6	29.6	18.0	11.1	25.1	16.7
South Atlantic	71.9	81.8	33.1	24.8	29.2	45.7
East South Central	55.1	49.9	17.1	15.7	32.5	29.5
West South Central ...	102.8	121.6	34.2	37.9	51.1	60.7
Mountain	71.0	93.4	18.1	22.9	44.8	57.4
Pacific	163.9	137.7	35.9	32.7	94.2	79.1

Table XI shows these same growth figures by divisions and by decades, and proves that even when the comparison is confined to identical territories, villages in every division except the Mountain grew in population decidedly faster than the open-country areas. Indeed, in most regions, villages grew at a rate approximating that of the cities, as is clearly seen in Table XII, which compares the rates of growth by decades of the places that in 1900 were incorporated villages and those that were cities.

[3] It may be argued that the figures in Table XI tend to underestimate the actual rate of growth of "open-country" territory because urban centers that extend their boundaries sometimes absorb populations that were previously classified as rural. Unfortunately, there are no adequate data showing the effect of this factor. However, it is not believed that this factor would begin to compensate for a trend in the opposite direction arising from the fact that unincorporated villages were included as a part of the "open-country" territory.

According to these data the places that were cities in 1900 increased their populations during the next twenty years by two-thirds and villages by one-half. When it is remembered that the rural populations outside of incorporated villages in 1900 developed only one-fifth during the same period, it becomes apparent that villages have been increasing at a rate that more

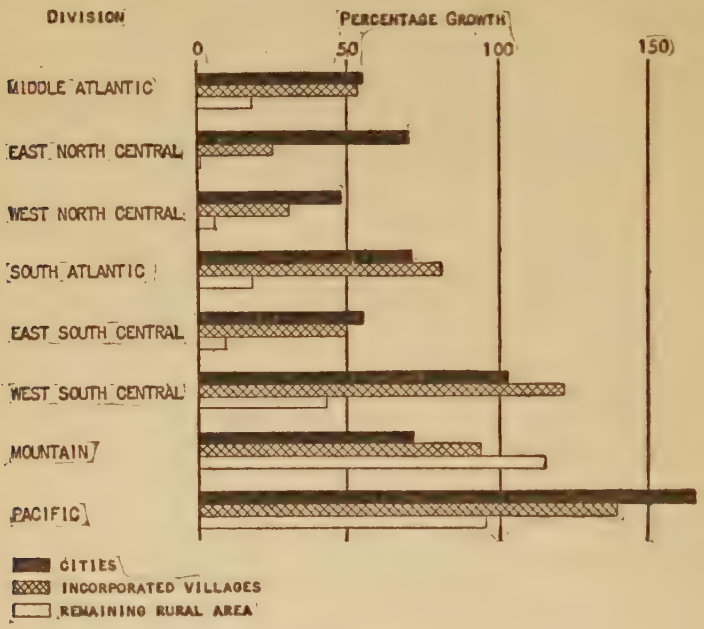

DIAGRAM III

Population Growth of Places That in 1900 Were (A) Cities, (B) Incorporated Villages, and (C) Remaining Rural Area, 1900 to 1920

nearly approximates the growth of cities than that of the open-country areas. In fact there are three divisions—the South Atlantic, the West South Central and the Mountain—where between 1900 and 1920 villages actually grew at a more rapid pace than the cities of the same area.

Moreover, the populations of incorporated villages grew almost as fast as those of the smaller cities. This statement is

upheld by the figures in Table XIII, which show that between 1900 and 1920 the places with populations of from 2,500 to 10,000 grew 59 per cent., compared with 51 per cent. for the villages. In this connection it is interesting to note that since 1900 the places that have grown most rapidly have not been the largest cities but rather those with populations of from 25,000 to 100,000. Surprisingly enough, villages are growing almost as rapidly as America's great metropolitan centers.

TABLE XIII—RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH BY DECADES OF PLACES THAT IN 1900 WERE (A) CITIES OF VARYING SIZE, (B) INCORPORATED VILLAGES, AND (C) REMAINING RURAL AREA, 1900 TO 1920

Size of Place	*No. of Places* †	*Rate of Population Growth* 1900-1920 %	1910-1920 %	1900-1910 %
Cities *				
100,000 and over	32	63.0	24.4	31.0
25,000 to 100,000	96	91.1	29.7	47.4
10,000 to 25,000	228	67.3	26.3	32.4
2,500 to 10,000	1,157	59.3	20.9	31.8
Villages * (Incorporated)	6,959	51.3	18.6	27.5
Remaining rural area *		19.5	6.8	11.9

* Excludes totals for New England.
† Includes only those places listed in the 1920 Census.

In considering these figures it should be kept in mind that the rates of growth for urban centers have been disproportionately influenced by immigration. During the twenty years since 1900 a relatively large number of the immigrants who entered America have settled in our cities. The 1920 Census shows that there are 13,920,692 foreign-born people living in the United States. Of this number 10,500,942 live in cities, while only 3,419,750 reside in rural areas. Of the ten and one-half million aliens living in urban places, 5,478,989 are known to have entered the country after 1900, while only 1,416,106 of the three and one-half million rural aliens fall into this group. In other words, of the seven million aliens who are known to have entered the country since 1900 and who are still living here, only one-fifth are living in rural communities, while four-fifths are living in urban centers. Naturally, this tendency helps to explain the relatively rapid growth of cities as compared with rural growth. Had it been possible, it would have been interesting to eliminate the effect of immigration and then to compare the rate of increase

since 1900 of cities, villages and the remaining rural area. Unfortunately, the number of aliens who have settled in villages is not known; but since it is known that proportionately few immigrants settle in rural areas, it seems almost certain that if the immigration factor were eliminated, the figures would show the rate of village growth to be very similar to the average rate of growth of very large cities, and also of very small cities.

The fact seems to be that, instead of declining, villages are growing two-and-a-half times more rapidly than open-country populations. This conclusion not only shows the current belief that villages are steadily declining to be ill founded, but serves to give a peculiar significance to studies of American village life. Villages are worth investigating not only because so little is known about them but also because they are steadily becoming an ever larger element of the nation's rural population. Indeed, they are growing so rapidly that the question arises whether a considerable part of the exodus from the open country is not to the village rather than to the city.

It may conceivably be that America is at the beginning of a new agricultural era in which farmers, thanks to good roads and the automobile, will come more and more to live together in villages in order to enjoy greater social advantages. Be that as it may, the net result of the various population trends now at work in America is for open-country populations to expand far more slowly than those either of villages or of cities. This development will naturally tend to give villages an increasingly prominent place in American rural life.

ARE LARGE VILLAGES GROWING MORE RAPIDLY THAN SMALL?

Before leaving this discussion of the growth and decline of villages, a final question remains to be considered. Are larger villages growing at the expense of smaller ones? On the face of it, there are reasons for thinking so. Indeed, the rural experts called together to advise upon the conduct of the Institute's village study were nearly a unit in recommending that the Institute confine its investigations to the larger villages because "the larger village is the village of the future." With the coming of the automobile, the smaller village, so runs the argument, will not be able to survive the competition of the now easily accessible larger

centers. Thus the tendency in America will probably be to have fewer, although larger, villages.

TABLE XIV—RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH BY DECADES OF PLACES THAT IN 1900 WERE (A) SMALL, (B) MEDIUM, AND (C) LARGE INCORPORATED VILLAGES, BY DIVISIONS, 1900 TO 1920

Division	*No. of Incorp. Villages (1900)*	*Rate of Population Growth* 1900-1920 %	1910-1920 %	1900-1910 %
United States, excluding New England				
Small	4,930	48.8	16.7	27.5
Medium	1,395	53.3	20.1	27.6
Large	634	53.4	20.5	27.3
Middle Atlantic				
Small	577	50.2	20.8	24.3
Medium	226	51.5	19.0	27.3
Large	145	56.6	18.7	31.9
East North Central				
Small	1,401	24.5	11.5	11.7
Medium	420	24.1	12.2	10.5
Large	162	30.6	15.1	13.4
West North Central				
Small	1,407	26.9	10.0	15.4
Medium	312	32.7	11.9	18.6
Large	132	32.4	13.0	17.2
South Atlantic				
Small	648	85.3	23.4	50.2
Medium	144	86.4	32.3	40.9
Large	61	66.4	17.9	41.2
East South Central				
Small	355	57.7	17.8	33.8
Medium	97	43.9	14.4	25.7
Large	38	42.0	12.8	25.8
West South Central				
Small	272	117.9	27.2	71.3
Medium	103	139.7	44.5	65.9
Large	50	102.4	46.7	37.9
Mountain				
Small	133	112.1	27.3	66.6
Medium	48	98.6	26.1	57.5
Large	22	55.8	9.5	42.3
Pacific				
Small	137	112.5	20.9	75.8
Medium	45	137.1	26.3	87.6
Large	24	175.1	57.9	74.2

In order to test this hypothesis, it was decided to trace the growth records since 1900 of villages of various sizes. For the purpose of this analysis, the places that were incorporated villages

in 1900 were divided into three groups. Those with populations of from 250 to 1,000 were classified as "small" villages, those of from 1,000 to 1,750 were designated as "medium-size," while places having from 1,750 to 2,500 inhabitants were called "large." On this basis the growth tendencies of these three types of villages were worked out separately by decades and divisions. The results are presented in Table XIV. According to this computation, averages for the United States as a whole show that during the 1900 to 1910 decade, small, medium and large villages developed at almost identical rates. During the last ten years, however, the rate of increase of population in small villages was appreciably lower than in medium or large villages. But this trend showed decided fluctuations among divisions. Indeed, in certain divisions, notably in the Mountain, the South Atlantic and the East South Central, there was a diametrically opposite tendency. There, even in the last decade, small villages grew more rapidly than large. It may be that in the future small villages will be eliminated through the competition of large centers; but, as yet, this tendency does not appear to have proceeded very far.

PROPORTION OF VILLAGES THAT ARE GROWING

The general conclusion of this investigation into the growth and decline of villages since 1900 seems to be not only that villages are growing in population but that in relation to the rest of the rural population they are growing very rapidly indeed. Of course, this should not be understood to mean that *all* villages are growing. Obviously, some villages are actually losing population. The previous discussion would indicate, however, that far more villages are growing than are declining. That this is the case, is proved by Table XV, which shows the relative number of incorporated villages, as constituted in 1900, that had growing, stationary, or declining populations between 1900 and 1920. For purposes of this analysis a "stationary village" was defined as one that did not, on the average, gain or lose in population as much as 1 per cent. a year, or 20 per cent. during the two decades; while all villages falling above or below these extremes were defined respectively as "growing" or "declining" villages.

TABLE XV—PROPORTION OF INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF 1900 THAT HAD (A) GROWING, (B) STATIONARY, OR (C) DECLINING POPULATIONS, BY DIVISIONS, 1900 TO 1920

Division	*Size of Villages*	*Total No. of Incorp. Villages*	*Per Cent. of Villages Growing (over 20%)*	*Stationary (−20% +20%)*	*Declining (over 20%)*
United States, excluding New England	Total	6,959	47.3	42.7	10.0
	Small	4,930	46.1	42.5	11.4
	Medium ..	1,395	48.4	43.9	7.7
	Large	634	54.6	41.6	3.8
Middle Atlantic	Total	948	47.8	44.3	7.9
	Small	577	42.1	47.8	10.1
	Medium ..	226	52.2	42.0	5.8
	Large	145	63.4	33.8	2.8
East North Central	Total	1,983	29.9	55.4	14.7
	Small	1,401	29.0	54.2	16.8
	Medium ..	420	29.0	59.3	11.7
	Large	162	40.8	54.9	4.3
West North Central	Total	1,851	44.1	48.1	7.8
	Small	1,407	44.8	46.5	8.7
	Medium ..	312	42.3	52.2	5.5
	Large	132	40.2	56.0	3.8
South Atlantic	Total	853	66.1	25.9	8.0
	Small	648	64.7	26.2	9.1
	Medium ..	144	71.5	23.6	4.9
	Large	61	*	*	*
East South Central	Total	490	54.7	33.1	12.2
	Small	355	53.3	33.2	13.5
	Medium ..	97	*	*	*
	Large	38	*	*	*
West South Central	Total	425	73.6	20.7	5.7
	Small	272	73.5	19.9	6.6
	Medium ..	103	72.8	22.3	4.9
	Large	50	*	*	*
Mountain	Total	203	65.5	20.7	13.8
	Small	133	66.2	18.0	15.8
	Medium ..	48	*	*	*
	Large	22	*	*	*
Pacific	Total	206	73.8	24.3	1.9
	Small	137	70.1	28.5	1.4
	Medium ..	45	*	*	*
	Large	24	*	*	*

* Base less than 100.

On this basis, one-tenth of all the places that were incorporated villages in 1900 fall into the class of declining villages, while nearly half—47.3 per cent.—are steadily growing. This means that during the last twenty years there were forty-seven villages that were rapidly growing in population for every ten that were rapidly declining. Of course, these ratios vary regionally. The East North Central division has the lowest proportion of increasing villages, while the West South Central and the Pacific divisions have the highest proportions.

Chapter IV

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE LIVE IN AGRICULTURAL VILLAGES?

Thus far in this analysis an attempt has been made to come to some conclusions concerning the number, the distribution and the growth tendencies of American villages. The discussion has demonstrated the importance of the village in the nation's life by showing that a large proportion of the population is to be found in villages; and that, contrary to general belief, the rate of village increase since 1900 has been relatively rapid. The American village has been shown to be a large and increasingly important element of the country's rural population.

The discussion will now center upon the kind of people that live in villages, the work that villagers do for a living, and the nature of the services that villagers perform.

To deal with these problems it is necessary to rely upon the special tabulation of village data which the Institute secured directly from the files of the Census Bureau. This tabulation, it will be recalled, was undertaken because the Government does not make available in its published reports the detailed facts about the composition and characteristics of villagers.

In all, the Institute's special count of Census data included 177 widely scattered places. Their location is shown by Diagram IV. Strictly speaking, not every one of these places falls within the Institute's definition of the term village, since four have populations just above 2,500, while one has a population of 246 and is therefore really a hamlet. Nevertheless these five places have been included as villages because they come so near being villages, and especially because their effect upon the averages for all villages is almost negligible. From the evidence presented by this sample, an attempt will now be made to ascertain what kind of people live in villages.

Because the Institute's special tabulation of Census data was restricted to "agricultural" villages—in other words, to villages located in agricultural areas and that act as service stations to farmers—this analysis has necessarily been limited to places of that type. This limitation was adopted because it was felt that if suburban, mining, lumbering, cotton-mill and other types of industrial villages were included along with agricultural ones as a part of this investigation, the number of places studied would

DIAGRAM IV
Map Locating the 177 Agricultural Villages

be too small to admit of reliable national generalizations being made about any type of village. As it is, however, it is possible in this study to draw reasonably sound conclusions about the agricultural village which undoubtedly is the most numerous type.

COLOR, NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE

The wisdom of confining the investigation to one class of villages is fully confirmed by the present inquiry into the kind of people living in American agricultural villages. Analysis shows that even the composition and characteristics of agricultural villages alone vary so widely from one section of the United States to another that, on the basis of a much smaller sample, it would have been entirely impossible to draw national deductions about them. Indeed, the make-up of village populations differs so much from division to division that it becomes

a serious question whether national averages from widely scattered villages have much significance; certainly they should be used with great caution. Of what value is the fact that on the average one in every eight inhabitants of agricultural villages is classified by the Census as "colored," when further investigation reveals that colored inhabitants in villages are so largely concentrated in the three southern divisions that no other division has as much as 2 per cent. of colored population. This and other regional differences among agricultural villages are revealed by Tables XVI to XXIV inclusive, which summarize by divisions the main facts about the composition and characteristics of agricultural villagers.

TABLE XVI—COLOR, NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL VILLAGE POPULATIONS, BY DIVISIONS, 1920

Division	No. of Villages	Percentage Distribution of Population				
		White				Colored
		Native-Born Parentage			Foreign-Born	
		Native	Foreign	Mixed		
Middle Atlantic*	34	82.0	7.0	5.9	4.4	0.7
East North Central	24	66.5	14.3	9.7	8.7	0.8
West North Central	41	61.5	15.5	10.7	11.3	1.0
South Atlantic	24	62.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	35.7
East South Central	11	75.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	23.0
West South Central	9	78.8	4.0	2.5	5.1	9.6
Mountain	7	76.1	7.8	9.0	6.3	0.8
Pacific	27	66.5	10.7	9.4	11.6	1.8

* Following the procedure adopted in *A Census Analysis of American Villages*, Thurmont has been included as a Middle Atlantic village although it is located in Maryland. This procedure was adopted because facts reveal that this village, which is located just below the Pennsylvania state line, is northern rather than southern in its chief characteristics. For example, it has only one Negro in a total population of 1,074.

Table XVI indicates that so far as color, nativity and parentage are concerned it would be hard to make generalizations that would be even approximately representative of agricultural villages in all the different divisions. The wide differences among divisions in the proportions of the population that are "colored" has already been pointed out. The table under discussion also reveals similar differences in the proportions of the foreign-born. A weighted average for all of the 177 villages shows that 6.7 per cent. of the inhabitants are foreign-born whites; yet the divisional totals reveal that in two divisions, the South Atlantic and the East South Central, the foreign-born constitute only about half of 1 per cent. of the population; while in two other areas, the West North Central and the Pacific, they comprise

more than 11 per cent. From many standpoints, therefore, the national averages would appear to be far less significant than divisional averages.

TABLE XVII—PLACE OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN VILLAGERS, BY DIVISIONS, 1920

Division	No. of Villages	Per Cent. of Foreign Persons Born In: Northwestern Europe*	Other Europe	Canada	Mexico	Orient	All Other
Middle Atlantic	34	71.8	15.4	12.2	0.1	†	0.5
East North Central ..	24	76.9	14.8	7.4	0.1	†	0.8
West North Central .	41	79.6	7.9	10.0	2.1	0.1	0.3
South Atlantic	24	35.1	46.4	4.6	0.5	2.6	10.8
East South Central ..	11	18.0	64.0	3.3	1.6	3.3	9.8
West South Central .	9	12.2	15.9	1.7	70.2	†	†
Mountain	7	55.0	13.0	13.4	9.3	6.4	2.9
Pacific	27	51.5	12.7	12.4	15.2	4.2	4.0

* Germany and Austria are included.
† Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

According to Table XVII, the place of birth of the foreign-born population in agricultural villages also shows marked regional variations. In the East North Central and the West North Central divisions, more than three-fourths of the foreign-born come from Northwestern Europe,[1] whereas the ratio in the West South Central division is less than one in eight. The proportions from "Other Europe" show even greater fluctuations. In the East South Central division, 64 per cent. of the foreign-born fall in this group; while in the West North Central division, this ratio is only 8 per cent. Canadians comprise from 1.7 per cent. to 13.4 per cent. of the alien population of villages and are found in the villages of every division. Mexicans in villages are found mainly in the West South Central, the Mountain and the Pacific divisions; while the relatively few Orientals in villages are to be found mainly in the two Far West divisions.

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

In addition to variations in nativity and color, agricultural villages also show wide differences among divisions in their age-distribution and sex-distribution. Diagram V presents data about the ratios between the sexes, and shows that there are

[1] The term "Northwestern Europe" as defined by the Institute, includes the following countries: Denmark, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales, Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, and Austria.

only 88 males to every 100 females in the Middle Atlantic states, while in the Mountain division this ratio is 107 men to every 100 women. These are fundamental differences.

The facts about age-distribution, which are given in Table XVIII, further support the conclusion that villages differ decidedly among divisions. In proportion to their populations, Middle Atlantic villages have only about three-fourths as many children under ten as have those of the South Atlantic division. On the other hand, the relative number of people over seventy years of age in the West South Central area is only one-third as large as in the Middle Atlantic states. A relatively high proportion of old people in a population undoubtedly makes for social conservatism.

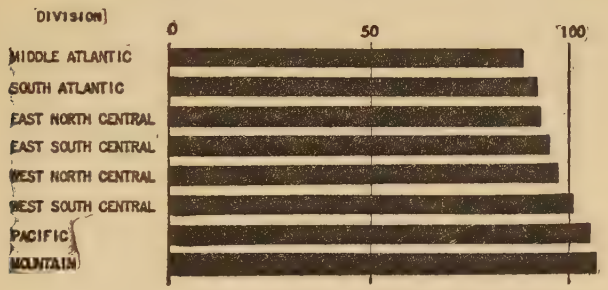

DIAGRAM V
Number of Males to Each 100 Females in Villages, by Divisions, 1920

Curiously enough, the figures also show that in five of the eight divisions the relative number of females between ten and twenty years of age is greater than the proportion under ten. In all probability this surprising situation is not owing to a rapidly falling birth-rate, since the data for boys do not show the same trend. A more plausible explanation is that there is a tendency for young girls from the open country to come into the villages to find employment. Open-country boys, on the other hand, do not migrate villageward to the same extent, because they are badly needed on the farms. Another element in the situation is the fact that village boys probably migrate cityward to a greater extent than do the girls.

TABLE XVIII—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGERS, BY SEX AND BY DIVISIONS, 1920

Per Cent.

Division	*Under 10*	*10-20*	*20-30*	*30-40*	*40-50*	*50-60*	*60-70*	*70 & Over*	*Unknown*
				Males					
Middle Atlantic	16.3	15.4	13.7	13.2	13.2	12.0	9.6	6.5	0.1
East North Central	18.1	16.9	13.7	12.8	12.1	11.2	8.6	6.4	0.2
West North Central	18.2	17.9	14.6	13.1	11.6	10.3	8.1	5.9	0.3
South Atlantic	22.9	19.5	17.1	14.0	11.1	7.2	5.2	2.6	0.4
East South Central	20.7	20.1	16.5	13.2	12.5	8.4	5.7	2.8	0.1
West South Central	22.8	20.0	16.6	14.8	10.9	6.8	5.2	2.3	0.6
Mountain	21.7	16.6	16.8	15.9	12.0	8.7	5.3	2.8	0.2
Pacific	18.3	16.6	15.0	14.6	13.1	10.2	7.3	4.7	0.2
				Females					
Middle Atlantic	14.2	15.2	13.8	13.4	13.3	12.2	10.0	7.8	0.1
East North Central	16.2	17.3	15.3	13.3	11.9	11.1	8.5	6.2	0.2
West North Central	17.5	18.8	16.0	13.6	11.5	9.4	7.5	5.4	0.3
South Atlantic	20.5	20.7	19.0	13.9	10.8	6.9	4.7	3.2	0.3
East South Central	19.4	21.3	18.3	14.1	11.9	7.1	4.5	3.3	0.1
West South Central	21.6	21.4	19.2	14.5	9.9	6.2	4.3	2.4	0.5
Mountain	22.5	19.1	18.7	15.6	10.7	7.1	4.0	2.2	0.1
Pacific	18.9	18.7	15.8	14.8	11.8	9.4	6.1	4.4	0.1

TABLE XIX—MARITAL CONDITION OF VILLAGERS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND BY DIVISIONS, 1920

Per Cent.

Division	*Single*	*Married*	*Widowed*	*Divorced*	*Unknown*
			Males		
Middle Atlantic	26.8	66.1	6.7	0.3	0.1
East North Central	29.7	63.6	5.9	0.7	0.1
West North Central	33.3	60.4	5.5	0.6	0.2
South Atlantic	33.5	60.8	5.2	0.1	0.4
East South Central	31.9	62.7	4.8	0.5	0.1
West South Central	31.6	61.5	5.2	0.3	1.4
Mountain	32.5	62.0	4.2	1.1	0.2
Pacific	33.1	59.7	5.5	1.5	0.2
			Females		
Middle Atlantic	26.7	56.3	16.4	0.5	0.1
East North Central	27.4	57.2	14.3	1.0	0.1
West North Central	28.7	57.6	12.8	0.8	0.1
South Atlantic	30.0	54.4	14.9	0.3	0.4
East South Central	26.7	58.5	13.6	0.9	0.3
West South Central	26.5	60.0	12.9	0.6	*
Mountain	22.7	66.6	9.2	1.4	0.1
Pacific	22.6	62.6	13.3	1.5	*

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The decided differences among divisions in the distribution of village populations would naturally lead one to imagine that villages also vary among themselves in the marital status of their inhabitants. That this is the case is shown by Table XIX. Because of the relative dearth of the young as compared with old people, and of men as compared with women, it is not surprising to find that the Middle Atlantic division has the smallest proportion of single men and that the two far western divisions, with their excess of men over women, have the smallest proportion of single females.

The proportion of both men and women that are divorcees is highest in the Pacific division and lowest in the South Atlantic. These ratios would seem to provide a fairly reliable index of the general hold upon the people of traditional attitudes toward marriage.

The discussion of marital conditions brings up the question of the size of family. Information on this point is presented in Table XX, which shows that the three southern divisions are the only ones that have an average of four or more persons to the family, while the Middle Atlantic has less than three and one-half. The other divisions fall in between.

TABLE XX—HOME OWNERSHIP AND SIZE OF FAMILY AMONG VILLAGERS, BY DIVISIONS, 1920

	Percentage Distribution of Homes						
	Rented	*Owned*			*Tenure Unknown*		*No. of Persons to a Family*
Division		*Total*	*Free*	*Encumbered*	*Unknown*		
Middle Atlantic	39.3	59.0	*44.0*	*13.9*	*1.1*	1.7	3.4
East North Central	31.9	66.4	*51.2*	*14.4*	*0.8*	1.7	3.6
West North Central	32.4	66.0	*52.2*	*12.7*	*1.1*	1.6	3.6
South Atlantic	50.0	45.8	*35.8*	*6.5*	*3.5*	4.2	4.2
East South Central	45.1	52.6	*43.1*	*7.3*	*2.2*	2.3	4.0
West South Central	43.2	53.5	*35.7*	*8.0*	*9.8*	3.3	4.3
Mountain	46.3	50.1	*32.9*	*17.0*	*0.2*	3.6	3.9
Pacific	42.8	54.4	*37.4*	*14.3*	*2.7*	2.8	3.6

Data about home ownership are also included in this table and show that in the East North Central and West North Central divisions, 66 per cent. of all homes are occupant-owned, but that in the South Atlantic division less than 46 per cent. fall into this class.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ILLITERACY

The Census data about school attendance, which are given in Table XXI, reveal that the proportion of boys and girls from seven to twenty-one years of age that attend school varies from about four-fifths in the Mountain division to two-thirds in the West South Central area. For the older boys and girls from eighteen to twenty-one years, the West South Central makes the poorest showing; while the West North Central shows up best for the boys, and the East South Central for the girls.

TABLE XXI—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF VILLAGERS BETWEEN 7 AND 21 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX AND BY DIVISIONS, 1920

Division	*Per Cent. by Age-Groups*				
	7-20	*7-13*	*14 & 15*	*16 & 17*	*18-20*
			Boys		
Middle Atlantic	75.5	96.0	90.0	50.4	26.5
East North Central	78.8	96.9	90.1	60.6	29.6
West North Central	78.9	97.0	90.0	62.2	32.6
South Atlantic	74.0	91.1	82.8	60.0	25.6
East South Central	71.9	88.7	84.1	60.4	25.5
West South Central	66.3	79.8	80.7	54.9	18.9
Mountain	80.4	97.2	92.6	64.2	27.6
Pacific	74.7	92.3	89.2	56.3	24.4
			Girls		
Middle Atlantic	74.8	96.0	91.9	61.9	24.1
East North Central	77.3	97.8	90.7	66.6	25.4
West North Central	78.7	97.1	92.8	71.5	31.2
South Atlantic	73.1	93.0	86.0	64.6	23.9
East South Central	75.6	90.0	89.0	69.3	31.5
West South Central	67.4	80.8	83.0	63.8	24.9
Mountain	79.9	96.8	94.3	69.6	27.1
Pacific	76.5	90.9	90.9	70.2	28.4

The question of school attendance naturally raises the problem of illiteracy. Data on this topic appear in Table XXII. For the total population, the proportion of illiterates is lowest in the Mountain division; and it will be recalled that on the whole school attendance is there the highest. The South Atlantic division, on the other hand, makes the worst showing, with an average illiteracy figure of more than 10 per cent. This very high ratio is owing mainly to the large number of colored people living in this area, as can be clearly demonstrated by showing separate rates for the different color and nativity groups. This comparison, which is also included as a part of Table XXII,

shows that in the South the rate of illiteracy among colored populations is as high as 25 per cent. Even in the East North Central division, where the ratio is lowest, the proportion is 6.5 per cent. for the colored. Among the native-born whites, however, the highest ratio is 2.6 and the lowest 0.2. In this respect, the East South Central area makes the worst record, and the Mountain division the best.

TABLE XXII—ILLITERATES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN VILLAGES BY SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY AND BY DIVISIONS, 1920

	Per Cent. Illiterate					
				White		
	All			Native-	Foreign-	
Division	Classes	Males	Females	Born	Born	Colored
Middle Atlantic	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	10.3	9.4
East North Central	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	4.2	6.5
West North Central	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.9	4.4	16.2
South Atlantic	10.4	9.8	11.0	2.0	8.0	25.9
East South Central	7.2	7.3	7.1	2.6	*	22.3
West South Central	7.3	7.6	7.0	2.1	51.4	23.9
Mountain	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.8	*
Pacific	2.2	2.4	2.1	0.5	11.5	15.6

* Base less than 100.

The surprising differences from division to division in the composition and characteristics of village populations caused the Institute to abandon the effort to analyze agricultural village populations by means of averages for the 177 villages combined. It was decided instead to base the interpretation upon regional totals. These were secured by classifying the villages tabulated into groups according to their geographic location. It was finally decided to use for this purpose somewhat larger areas than those employed by the Census. This procedure is justified by the fact that the number of villages is small and by the further fact that certain of the divisions have village populations that are quite similar. This is true of the two North Central divisions, of the three in the South and also of the two far western divisions. Throughout the remainder of this analysis, therefore, these divisions have generally been combined when making regional comparisons. In order to avoid confusion in the use of terms, the combined South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central divisions are called the South; the East and West North Central divisions, the Middle West; and the Mountain and Pacific

divisions, the Far West. The name of the Middle Atlantic area is unchanged because this region, as defined by the Institute, is identical with the Census division of the same name.

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VILLAGERS

The make-up of the agricultural village populations of these four regions can be briefly summarized as follows. The Middle Atlantic states, as compared with those in other regions, are characterized by remarkably homogeneous village populations. The great majority of the people are not only native-born whites but of native parentage. The remainder are mostly native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. Less than 5 per cent. are foreign-born and very few are "colored." Indeed, half the villages tabulated from this region had no colored inhabitants at all, while only two of the thirty-four places had so much as a 2 per cent. colored population, the average being 0.7 per cent. This is the smallest proportion found in any of the regions.

As far as the age and sex of the population is concerned, Middle Atlantic villages have a striking preponderance of elderly people and a marked excess of women as compared with the number of men. These facts probably explain the unusually small proportion of single men in these villages. The average size of the families in this region is less than in the other three areas.

In the southern region the most outstanding characteristic of agricultural villages is the large number of Negroes, who comprise, on the average, more than a quarter of the total populations of these villages. This proportion, of course, varies considerably, particularly with the location of the village. As a rule, there are relatively more Negroes in the villages of the far South than in those of the border states. The large number of Negroes probably accounts for the fact that the proportion of foreign-born whites in this region is far less than in any of the other three. Of the forty-four villages analyzed in this area, only four had more than twenty-five aliens in their entire population. In the West South Central division the foreigners have come mainly from Mexico, while in the rest of the region they are predominantly of South European origin.

Concerning the age of southern villagers, the number of young people is relatively larger, and the proportion of old people

is less, than in the villages of the other regions. In this connection it is interesting to note that the average age-distribution of southern villages is almost identical with the distribution of population of the United States as a whole. As might have been expected, the families tend to be larger in the South than in the other areas. Educationally the southern villages make a relatively poor showing, illiteracy being comparatively high and school attendance low.

Middle-western villages are distinguished by an unusually high proportion of inhabitants of foreign birth or of foreign extraction who come mainly from Northwestern Europe, especially from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany and Austria. Because these groups are so large the numbers of native whites of native parents are comparatively small. The village populations of the Middle West seem to have reached a high level of economic well-being. The proportion of "homes owned" is appreciably higher than in any other region, as is also the per cent. of young people attending school. In addition, as will be shown in a later chapter, the number of boys under twenty and of old people over sixty-five that are gainfully employed is less than in the other areas. All these facts point to a relatively high economic standard of living.

Turning now to the Far West, the villagers in this region show clearly the influence of the pioneer conditions through which they have but recently passed. Only 9 per cent. of the native whites have mothers who were born in state of residence, while in the Middle Atlantic region this ratio is 80 per cent. The effect of the pioneer period is also to be seen in the preponderance of males over females in the Far West. This is the only region where in villages the men outnumber the women. This situation in turn is reflected in the data as to marital condition. In this area, fewer of the women and more of the men are single than in any other region.

The comparatively high divorce rate in this area is an indication that far-western villagers are not bound by traditional modes of conduct to the same extent as the inhabitants in other areas.

The presence of the Orientals is another distinguishing feature of far-western villages. Although the problems raised by the presence of these Asiatics are highly involved, the number of

such aliens is remarkably small. Out of a total village population of 42,838, there were only 323 Orientals, while fifteen of the thirty-four villages from this region had no Asiatics at all.

EFFECT OF SIZE UPON VILLAGE POPULATIONS

Thus far the facts have made it clear that there are decided regional differences among villages. The next subject to be discussed is whether the size of a village influences the composition and characteristics of the inhabitants. From the standpoint of the present study, this is a most important question because, as it happens, the average size of the 177 villages which constitute the basis of the present analysis is appreciably larger than that of the general run of villages. Data on this point are presented in Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII—AVERAGE POPULATION OF VILLAGES, BY REGIONS, 1920

Region	*Total (Rand McNally)*	*Incorporated (Census)*	*Places Studied*
Middle Atlantic	712	1,021	1,098
Middle West	702	772	1,293
South	690	842	1,306
Far West	709	883	1,260

This table makes it plain that on the whole the 177 villages included in the Institute's special tabulation are not only larger than the average size of all villages but of incorporated villages as well. The villages studied by the Institute were purposely weighted in favor of the larger type because at the time they were selected it was believed that the trend in America was for the larger villages to become the dominant type.[2]

The fact that the villages tabulated by the Institute include a comparatively large number of places that are above the average in size means, of course, that if size is a factor that decidedly modifies the characteristics of villagers, then conclusions based upon this sample will give a distorted picture of the real conditions in agricultural villages. That this is not the case, can be seen in Table XXIV, which presents by regions figures

[2] See discussion at end of Chapter III.

relating to the main points just covered for small, medium and large villages [3] separately.

Turning first to the Middle West, which was selected for intensive analysis because the largest group of villages analyzed by the Institute is located in this region, the table shows that there are on the whole only very slight differences there among small, medium and large villages. These sixty-five places reveal almost negligible variations in the figures for illiteracy, home ownership, age-distributions and school attendance. The small villages in this area, however, have appreciably lower proportions of foreign-born than have the large villages. As a result, the proportion of native white decreases with the increasing size of the village. In addition, the marital condition of females tends to vary somewhat with the size of the center involved. Curiously enough, similar data for the males do not show this trend, since the men in small and in large villages are much alike in marital status. There is no marked tendency for the proportions of the sexes to vary with the size of villages—the medium-size centers disclose a lower ratio of men to women than either the large or the small villages.

Data showing the effect of size upon the composition of village populations in the other three regions are also presented in Table XXIV. These figures make it possible to determine in how far the variations found among the small, medium and large villages of the Middle West reappear when the villages of the other regions are similarly classified according to size. Such a comparison reveals that there are very few trends common to the villages of the four areas. Indeed, the only tendency running through all four groups of villages is for school attendance for the girls seven to twenty-one years of age to be somewhat lower in the large villages than in the small ones. This is probably owing to the broader opportunities for gainful employment which the large villages afford. As will be demonstrated later, the number of people engaged in manufacturing enterprises tends to be proportionately higher in the large village than in the small one. This indicates that there are greater opportunities for industrial employment for young people, and would explain why school attendance tends to slump in the larger villages.

[3] As defined in Chapter III, a medium-size village is one whose population falls between 1,000 and 1,750; while that of a small village falls below 1,000 and that of a large village is above 1,750.

TABLE XXIV—COMPOSITION OF VILLAGES OF VARYING SIZE, BY REGIONS, 1920

Per Cent.

Item	Middle Atlantic			Middle West			South			Far West		
	17 Small	*14* Medium	*3* Large	*22* Small	*29* Medium	*14** Large	*16* Small	*15* Medium	*13* Large	*14* Small	*13* Medium	*7†* Large
Population:												
Native white	97.4	93.0	95.4	91.9	89.0	87.1	76.0	73.5	68.5	87.8	87.8	88.7
Foreign-born white	2.3	5.8	4.5	7.2	10.0	12.1	0.6	2.1	1.5	11.4	10.9	9.0
Colored	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	23.4	24.4	30.0	0.8	1.3	2.3
Illiterates, 10 years and over:												
Native white	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.8	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.7
Foreign-born white	12.5	9.2	11.8	5.1	4.4	4.0	‡	47.5	33.3	4.7	9.1	18.2
Colored	‡	10.5	‡	20.0	12.6	8.5	28.0	20.1	27.2	‡	6.4	23.7
Tenure of homes:												
Rented	39.6	39.1	39.5	31.9	31.3	33.5	43.8	46.8	49.1	40.1	42.5	47.4
Owned	59.1	59.1	58.7	66.8	66.8	65.0	54.2	51.3	45.3	57.7	54.0	49.8
Ratio of males to females	87.3	90.1	83.9	98.6	93.9	94.7	90.8	94.1	96.0	105.1	106.0	104.4
							Males					
Age:												
Under 20	30.9	33.0	29.1	36.2	35.2	35.9	43.3	41.4	42.1	34.0	35.6	36.8
20 to 40	26.4	26.9	28.0	27.0	27.0	27.6	28.8	29.2	33.0	29.9	30.6	30.2
40 to 60	25.1	25.0	26.1	22.3	22.7	22.2	19.3	20.0	17.7	22.5	22.7	22.8
60 and over	17.5	15.0	16.7	14.3	14.9	13.8	8.5	9.1	6.8	13.5	10.7	10.0

Marital condition, 15 years and over:												
Single	26.2	27.5	26.0	32.2	30.1	33.9	33.0	31.5	33.5	32.8	33.7	32.2
Married	67.1	65.5	65.7	61.6	63.2	59.9	61.2	62.6	60.6	60.5	59.5	60.9
Widowed	6.4	6.7	7.2	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.2
Divorced	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.6
School attendance:												
7 to 21 years of age	77.3	74.3	75.7	78.2	79.6	78.4	77.2	71.2	69.7	78.0	73.6	77.9
						Females						
Age:												
Under 20	28.8	29.8	29.9	35.4	35.5	34.5	42.9	40.2	42.0	36.5	39.3	39.1
20 to 40	26.8	27.6	26.9	29.3	28.6	29.8	31.0	32.0	34.5	31.0	31.5	31.6
40 to 60	25.6	25.9	24.2	21.3	21.9	21.9	17.8	18.8	16.6	20.9	19.9	20.7
60 and over	18.8	16.6	19.0	13.9	13.9	13.4	8.2	8.6	6.6	11.5	9.2	8.5
Marital condition, 15 years and over:												
Single	26.3	27.7	25.0	25.8	27.0	30.8	30.7	27.1	28.5	21.6	22.5	23.5
Married	56.7	56.4	55.2	60.0	58.5	54.7	54.7	57.8	56.4	63.7	63.8	62.9
Widowed	16.6	15.4	19.0	13.4	13.6	13.3	14.0	14.2	14.2	13.1	12.5	11.7
Divorced	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.7
School attendance:												
7 to 21 years of age	72.3	77.3	71.4	78.5	78.5	77.4	78.7	73.2	69.3	81.3	74.7	77.9

* Includes 3 towns.
† Includes 1 town.
‡ Base less than 100.

The facts also show that in the South there is a rather pronounced tendency for the Negroes [4] to live in the larger villages, their proportion in the population being 23 per cent. in the small villages, and 30 per cent. in the large places. This tendency is again explained, in part at least, by the fact that the opportunities for gainful employment in manufacturing enterprises are relatively more numerous in large villages than in the smaller ones; and since Negroes are employed in many of these industries, they naturally flock to larger villages in disproportionately large numbers. The whole question of gainful employment among villagers will be taken up in the next chapter.

This phase of the study should not be understood as meaning that the size of a village does not influence in important respects the composition and characteristics of its population. The conclusion to be drawn from this analysis is merely that, with the few exceptions already noted, size does not consistently modify points here discussed. Chapter VII, however, will show that there are aspects of village life which are decidedly modified by the size of the population of the village.

[4] Virtually all of the colored population in the South is Negro.

Chapter V

WHAT DO VILLAGERS DO FOR A LIVING?

The analysis has thus far shown that in their composition and characteristics villagers of one region differ decidedly from villagers of other regions on such fundamental points as color, nativity, age, sex, marital status, illiteracy and school attendance.

The present inquiry will now take up the question of occupations. The first problem will be to ascertain for the villages in each region the proportion of men and of women that are gainfully employed,[1] and to point out the significance of these figures. Next, an effort will be made to classify the gainfully employed according to the regular Census method of grouping them on the basis of the type of industry in which they are engaged—agriculture, manufacturing, trade, transportation, etc. Finally, because a man's occupation is a significant key to his social position, an attempt will be made to employ a new scheme of classification, devised by Alba M. Edwards of the Census Bureau, which is intended to show the "social-economic" status of the workers by indicating whether they are proprietors, skilled workers, laborers, etc.

Because the data available for dealing with these three points were secured entirely from the Census, it is important to know from the outset the nature of the material gathered by the government, and the form in which it has been made available in the Institute's special tabulation. The 1920 Census not only secured data about "the trade, profession or particular kind of work done" by each individual, but also inquired into "the industry, business or establishment in which at work" and whether the person was "an employer, salary or wage earner." On the basis of these facts the Census classified each gainfully employed man or woman over ten years of age on the basis of 580 occupa-

1 As defined by the Census, the term "gainfully employed" includes "all workers, except women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment, and children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or, at odd times on other work." See *Fourteenth Census,* Vol. IV, p. 9.

tions and groups of occupations. In its special village count no attempt was made by the Institute to tabulate every one of these occupations separately. This means that the precise employment of each individual was not enumerated as such. Thus, the number of carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, etc., living in the different villages is not known. Instead, these occupations were, with a few exceptions,[2] combined into groups in order to make possible the two methods of classification previously mentioned, the one followed by the Census and the other devised by Mr. Edwards.

PROPORTIONS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED

Before discussing either classification it is important to know the proportions of the inhabitants gainfully employed. Since the Census secures the age of each inhabitant as well as his occupation, it is possible to work out these proportions separately for different age-groups. Such figures have been included as a part of Table XXV.

According to this table only slightly more than two of every three men over ten years of age living in the middle western villages are gainfully employed, while in the other three regions this ratio is three in every four. By age-groups, however, the regions show more significant variations. In the far western villages only 1.1 per cent. of the boys ten to fifteen years of age are gainfully employed while the figure for the South is 6.1 per cent., with the Middle West and the Middle Atlantic falling in between with 2.9 per cent. and 1.7 per cent. respectively. Even more surprising variations occur among the men sixty-five and over. In the Middle West only 37.3 per cent. of this group are at work, while in the South this ratio is 64.1 per cent. The data for females reveal that the same general situation prevails among the older women. Fewer than one in twenty of the women over sixty-five in the middle-western villages are gainfully employed, while in the South this ratio is one in eight. In addition, the table also shows that the South has the highest proportion of married and unmarried women at work, while the Middle West has the lowest percentages.

These figures tend, therefore, to confirm the conclusion that

[2] Certain professional persons were tabulated separately.

the inhabitants of middle-western villages are relatively "well-off" economically. Certainly the facts indicate that in this region economic conditions do not compel either the very old or the very young to work for their living in the same relative numbers as in other areas.

TABLE XXV—PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN VILLAGES, BY AGE-GROUPS AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Age-Group	Middle Atlantic	Middle West	South	Far West
		Per Cent.		
		Males		
10 years and over	74.9	67.9	74.3	75.4
10 to 15	1.7	2.9	6.1	1.1
15 to 20	47.4	39.9	45.6	45.2
20 to 45	94.9	92.3	94.1	95.5
45 to 65	91.3	83.5	94.0	92.7
65 and over*	51.4	37.3	64.1	49.8
		Females		
10 years and over	19.8	17.5	21.8	17.0
10 to 15	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.1
15 to 20	29.8	21.9	20.0	16.5
20 to 45	28.7	26.5	29.3	23.3
45 to 65	16.9	13.3	21.2	17.5
65 and over*	6.6	4.8	12.3	6.2
15 years and over:				
Married	9.0	6.1	12.9	8.2
Not married†	37.9	37.7	40.6	39.1

* In this and in all similar computations, the relatively small numbers of persons of unknown age have been included in the base when computing the proportion of the gainfully employed 65 years of age and over. That this procedure is justified can be seen by the following computation which shows similar percentages when all persons of unknown age are entirely eliminated from the base.

	Per Cent. 65 Years of Age and Over			
	Middle Atlantic	*Middle West*	*South*	*Far West*
Males	51.7	38.9	68.9	51.4
Females	6.6	4.9	13.0	6.3

† Includes also those whose marital status is not known.

The southern villages, on the other hand, have last place among the four regions. Here is to be found the highest proportion of gainfully employed children between ten and fifteen years of age, as well as of old people over sixty-five.

The question naturally arises, in how far is this showing of the South to be explained by the large proportions of Negroes living in this area. To determine this point, a special computation was made showing totals for the Negroes separately.

The results of this calculation are presented in Table XXVI, which reveals that in this region the proportion of gainfully employed Negro men over ten years of age is 78.1 per cent. and only 73.0 per cent. for the rest of the population. By age-groups, the differences are much more striking, especially among the very young and the very old. Almost 11 per cent. of the Negro boys between ten and fifteen years of age are gainfully employed, compared with but 4 per cent. of the other boys. For the men, sixty-five and over, three out of four Negroes are at work, contrasted with only three out of five for the other elements of the population. Indeed, in every age-group the proportion gainfully employed is larger for the Negroes than for the rest of the male population.

TABLE XXVI—PROPORTION OF NEGROES AND WHITES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN SOUTHERN VILLAGES, BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS, 1920

	Per Cent.			
	Males		*Females*	
Age-Group	*Negroes*	*Whites**	*Negroes*	*Whites**
10 years of age and over	78.1	73.0	41.8	14.4
10 to 15	10.9	4.1	4.1	1.4
15 to 20	65.0	38.6	34.6	14.3
20 to 45	95.7	93.6	50.4	20.7
45 to 65	96.2	93.3	55.7	11.2
65 and over	75.0	60.9	36.7	5.0

* Includes the relatively few Orientals and American Indians.

But the relatively high percentages for Negroes do not explain the average showing of southern villages. Even if the Negroes are eliminated, this region still has appreciably higher proportions of gainfully employed boys from ten to fifteen years of age and of old men over sixty-five than are found in any other region. This is a fact that should be kept in mind when one is considering the problem of child labor in the South. Along with the employment of white children in this region goes the tendency to employ old men. The very fact that relatively large numbers of old people as well as young people are gainfully employed would seem to indicate that it is economic pressure, at least in part, that compels both groups to work.

Turning now to the white women and the Negro women gainfully employed in the South, the facts are found to present even more striking differences between these two groups than were found among the men. Data for the forty-four southern

villages show that almost 42 per cent. of all Negresses ten years of age and over are classed by the Census as gainfully employed, compared with 14.4 per cent. for the rest of the female population. Thus it becomes evident that in this region the average rate of gainful employment for the female population, colored and white combined, conceals the essential point that in the South this rate is relatively high among Negresses and low among white women. By age-groups, however, there is one exception to this generalization. Among the girls ten to fifteen years of age the proportions of both Negroes and of whites at work are higher than in any other region.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS OF VILLAGERS

An analysis having been made of the proportions of agricultural villagers that are gainfully employed, the discussion will now classify villagers according to the regular Census method of grouping them on the basis of major types of industry in which they are engaged. The results of this classification are presented in Table XXVII.

TABLE XXVII—OCCUPATIONS OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN VILLAGES, BY REGIONS, 1920

Occupation	*Per Cent.*			
	Middle Atlantic	*Middle West*	*South*	*Far West*
		Males		
Agriculture	8.9	13.8	17.0	23.3
Extraction of minerals	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.7
Manufacture	47.3	33.8	30.6	31.6
Transportation	11.7	12.0	11.3	12.0
Trade	17.1	22.0	22.4	16.7
Public service	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.5
Professional service	5.8	6.7	6.3	5.8
Domestic and personal service	3.7	5.0	5.3	5.1
Clerical	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.3
		Females		
Agriculture	0.7	0.8	6.1	3.1
Manufacture	36.1	12.7	12.5	10.3
Transportation	3.7	4.6	2.2	4.9
Trade	6.6	11.8	7.7	13.8
Public service	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.0
Professional service	16.3	25.8	15.0	23.8
Domestic and personal service	24.9	30.4	49.2	29.2
Clerical	11.5	12.8	6.8	13.9

According to this calculation, the largest group of gainfully employed men in each of the four regions is engaged in manufacturing.[3] In the Middle Atlantic region slightly less than half of all the gainfully employed males ten years of age and over fall into this group, while for the rest of the villagers in the South, Middle West and Far West, this ratio is roughly one-third. These figures are surprisingly high, especially when it is remembered that they are based entirely upon the Institute's special tabulation of data, which was limited to agricultural villages alone. One would hardly have expected these proportions to be so large in agricultural villages.

The other occupational groups numerically important among village populations are trade, transportation and agriculture.[4] Indeed, these three groups, together with manufacture, include more than four-fifths of the gainfully employed men in the villages of the four regions.

It might reasonably have been supposed that trade would be the most important occupation in agricultural villages which, by very definition, are primarily service stations to the farmers of the surrounding countryside. In reality, however, it ranks second in the Middle Atlantic, Middle West and South, and third in the Far West. Even in the South and Middle West, where the numbers engaged in trade are relatively high, appreciably less than one-quarter of the gainfully employed men fall into this classification; while in the other two regions the ratio is only one out of six.

The proportions engaged in transportation are remarkably uniform from region to region, being almost 12 per cent. in all four areas. Agriculture, on the other hand, shows wide variations among regions. In the Middle Atlantic villages, the proportion of the men employed in agriculture is only 8.9 per cent., while in the Far West this ratio is 23.3 per cent. The Middle West and the South fall in between with 13.8 per cent. and 17.0 per cent., respectively. Even within regions these percentages show decided fluctuations. There is one far-western village where the number of employed men engaged in agriculture is only one in fifteen, while in another village this proportion is one in

[3] Corresponds to Census classification "Manufacturing and mechanical industries."

[4] Corresponds to Census classification "Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry."

two. Among southern villages these variations are still more pronounced. In Bethlehem, Georgia, about three-fourths of the inhabitants are classified by the Census as engaged in agriculture; while in Tillar, Arkansas, only five of the 115 gainfully employed men fall into this class.

Next in importance to the four occupation groups just discussed, comes professional service, which accounts for 6 or 7 per cent. of the gainfully employed men in each region. Following this group are domestic service, clerical and public service and finally, extraction of minerals, which in these agricultural villages includes almost negligible proportions of the populations in each of the four regions.

In presenting the data for females over ten years of age, Table XXVII makes it clear that except in the Middle Atlantic region where manufacture has first place, domestic service leads in the relatively large numbers of women employed. Professional service is another important occupation group that includes from one-sixth to one-quarter of the gainfully employed women in the different regions, while the proportions engaged in clerical occupations and trade vary from 7 per cent. to 14 per cent. Relatively few women are classified under transportation or agriculture, while the proportion falling under public service is almost negligible.

SIZE OF VILLAGE AND OCCUPATIONS

In an effort to determine some of the causes making for occupational differences among villages, the Institute analyzed separately the occupations of the gainfully employed in villages of varying populations in order to find out whether size is a factor that modifies their occupational grouping. This computation, which is presented for each region separately in Table XXVIII, reveals that none of the more important occupations for women is consistently affected from region to region by the size of villages, with the possible exception of professional service which seems to absorb slightly greater proportions of the gainfully employed females in small villages than in large ones. Among the men, the size of the place is a factor which apparently influences the proportions engaged in manufacturing pursuits. Certainly the smaller villages of each region have

TABLE XXVIII—OCCUPATIONS OF THE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES IN VILLAGES OF VARYING SIZE, BY REGIONS, 1920

Occupation	Middle Atlantic			Middle West			South			Far West		
	17 Small	14 Medium	3 Large	22 Small	29 Medium	14* Large	16 Small	15 Medium	13 Large	14 Small	13 Medium	7† Large
	Per Cent.											
	Males											
Agriculture	10.4	8.0	8.4	17.3	14.6	10.8	18.8	18.6	15.0	19.2	25.8	22.9
Extraction of minerals	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.1	1.7	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1
Manufacture	44.9	48.7	47.9	30.3	32.2	37.6	28.0	29.8	32.3	30.8	30.5	33.6
Transportation	12.9	10.1	14.1	13.7	12.3	10.9	9.4	11.7	11.6	16.5	11.0	10.0
Trade	17.0	17.4	16.1	21.8	23.1	20.7	23.3	20.8	23.4	17.4	16.3	16.8
Public service	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.6
Professional service	5.8	6.1	4.9	6.8	6.5	7.0	8.2	6.7	5.3	5.7	6.0	5.6
Domestic and personal service	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.6	4.7	5.3
Clerical	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.1
	Females											
Agriculture	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	6.6	4.7	6.9	2.1	3.9	2.8
Manufacture	46.2	25.7	43.7	12.2	11.6	14.0	14.6	7.5	14.9	9.8	10.2	10.8
Transportation	4.1	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.4	3.7	1.8	2.6	2.1	7.2	3.8	4.9
Trade	4.4	7.5	7.8	11.6	12.1	11.7	6.7	7.9	8.1	13.7	11.6	16.2
Public service	0.4	0.3	‡	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.7
Professional service	15.3	18.2	13.8	27.6	26.3	24.6	17.3	18.3	11.8	24.2	25.8	21.4
Domestic and personal service	20.3	29.6	21.3	29.9	30.3	30.5	46.0	50.4	49.7	27.1	27.3	32.3
Clerical	8.6	14.3	9.8	11.5	12.0	14.1	6.3	8.2	6.0	14.5	16.4	10.9

* Includes 3 towns.
† Includes 1 town.
‡ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

somewhat lower numbers of workers classified under "manufacture" than is the case among large villages. In this respect the widest variations are found in the middle-western region, where 30.3 per cent. of the men in small villages are at work in manufacture compared with 37.6 per cent. in the larger places. It is but natural that these proportions should be correlated with size of village.

So far as the other occupations of the men are concerned, size of village seems to have relatively little effect. At least, there are no other consistent trends among the four regions.

SOUTHERN NEGROES AND WHITES

Because of the large number of Negroes living in the villages of the South, it is significant to know the influence of this group upon the distribution of occupations in southern villages. This can be demonstrated by working out separate totals for the Negroes and for the rest of the population. Such a calculation is presented in Table XXIX and shows that the presence of the Negro accounts for a number of the exceptional occupational tendencies found in southern villages. It explains, for instance, the very high proportion of southern village women engaged in domestic service, since 81.1 per cent. of all Negresses fall into this class. It also accounts for the relatively large numbers of women in this region that are engaged in agriculture, since 8.5 per cent. of all Negresses are classified under this head.

TABLE XXIX—OCCUPATIONS OF NEGROES AND WHITES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER EMPLOYED IN SOUTHERN VILLAGES, BY SEX, 1920

	Per Cent.			
	Males		*Females*	
Occupation	*Negroes*	*Whites**	*Negroes*	*Whites**
Agriculture	23.2	14.6	8.5	3.6
Extraction of minerals	0.3	0.7	..	..
Manufacture	44.4	25.5	5.3	20.2
Transportation	12.2	10.9	0.1	4.5
Trade	4.7	29.1	0.6	15.4
Public service	1.3	2.9	..	1.1
Professional service	2.5	7.8	4.3	26.7
Domestic and personal service	10.2	3.5	81.1	14.6
Clerical	1.2	5.0	0.1	13.9

* Includes the relatively few Orientals and American Indians.

Among the males, the differences between the occupational groupings for Negroes and for the rest of the population are not quite so striking as among the females; nevertheless the figures indicate fundamental differences between the two groups. For instance, only 2.5 per cent. of the Negroes are classified under professional service, while among the other elements of the population this proportion is 7.8 per cent. In trade, the variations are even greater, being less than 5 per cent. for Negroes and nearly 30 per cent. for the rest of the gainfully employed men.

The wide occupational differences between Negroes and whites undoubtedly reflect the social cleavage that separates the two groups. The very fact that the proportions of men engaged in trade and in professional service are lower among Negroes and higher among whites than the averages in any other region, clearly indicates the extent to which these functions are concentrated in the hands of southern whites.

"SOCIAL-ECONOMIC" STATUS OF VILLAGERS

The question of social cleavage between southern Negroes and whites naturally introduces the whole topic of the social-economic status of villagers. In order to deal with this problem, the Institute, in addition to following the nine major occupational divisions of the Census, tabulated the occupational data for its 177 agricultural villages so as to make possible a social-economic grouping of the gainfully employed along the lines suggested by Alba M. Edwards of the Census Bureau.[5]

There are many advantages in classifying the gainfully employed not alone by broad industrial divisions, such as those used by the Census, but in addition by the social-economic status of the workers. From many viewpoints it is more important to know that a man is an employer, a skilled worker or a laborer than to know he is engaged in a given field of industry. The mere fact that a villager is engaged in agriculture does not mean much if it is not known whether he is a farm owner or a farm hand. In a given village the manager of the local creamery is likely to have more in common with the owner of the drug store and the

[5] See Alba M. Edwards, "Social-Economic Groups of the United States," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, June, 1917.

proprietor of the village hotel than with the hands in his own plant.

On the basis of this general assumption, Mr. Edwards worked out a rearrangement of the regular occupational classification of the Census Bureau into the following nine groups: (I) Proprietors, officials and managers, (II) Clerks and kindred workers, (III) Skilled workers, (IV) Semi-skilled workers, (V) Laborers, (VI) Servants, (VII) Public officials, (VIII) Semi-official public employees, and (IX) Professional persons.

In Mr. Edwards' own words: "The grouping of the gainful workers here presented is not according to skill, except in the case of the manual workers, whose occupations lend themselves more or less readily to a classification by skill. The aim has been merely to divide the gainful workers of the United States into a few large, social-economic groups." Discussing this same point, Mr. Edwards writes:

> "There are those who desire a grouping of occupations according to skill. In many respects such a grouping, if it could be carried out, would be an admirable and a useful one; but a complete grouping of occupations according to skill is impossible, since many occupations do not lend themselves to such a grouping. For example, proprietors usually are distinguished from the other workers in the same industry or business, not by a difference in skill but rather by a difference in the possession of property, credit, and business and executive ability. Where, in a scale of skill, would we place the policeman? Possibly we might, by a stretch of the imagination, classify according to skill the surgeon, but not the physician; the acrobat, but not the actor; the sculptor, but not the artist; the organist, but not the opera singer. Indeed, none of the proprietary, official, managerial, clerical, or strictly professional pursuits lends itself readily to a classification by skill; and it is doubtful whether any of them may be properly so classified; since in none of them is skill the chief characteristic. In fact, in a grouping such as here presented, we can properly classify according to skill only those occupations in which the expenditure of muscular force is one of the chief characteristics. . . . In other words, it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between the hand workers and the head workers. But such a line may be drawn sufficiently accurately for our purpose."

In actually applying Mr. Edwards' social-economic classification to its village data, the Institute made certain minor modi-

fications in his scheme. In order to obtain somewhat greater accuracy the Institute classified the gainfully employed on the basis of the most detailed occupational information available from the Census, whereas Mr. Edwards was content to work out his scheme by simply reclassifying the larger occupational groups of the Census. As a result, certain minor inaccuracies crept into his classification. For example, because of his method of grouping occupations, poultry laborers were classed by Mr. Edwards as proprietors; while the Institute, which based its classification upon the more detailed occupational groupings of the Census, was able to group these workers under "laborers." Mr. Edwards recognized that his method of grouping introduced the possibility of error, but did not believe the added accuracy "would compensate for the great additional amount of labor involved" in working out the scheme on the more detailed basis.

The other important change adopted by the Institute was to combine under one head the two groups which Mr. Edwards called "Public Officials and Semi-Official Public Employees." This was done because it was felt that especially in villages the differences between these two groups were not sufficiently great to warrant separate classification.

BASIS OF THE "SOCIAL-ECONOMIC" CLASSIFICATION

The social-economic classification finally adopted by the Institute will be found in detail in Appendix B. Briefly it can be summarized as follows:

Proprietors, officials and managers—Under this heading are included farm owners of all types, and owners and managers of manufacturing establishments, of garages, of retail stores, of banks, of hotels, etc.

Clerks—In this group are included not only all persons classified as clerks by the Census, but in addition salesmen, saleswomen, telephone operators, and others who, although they are clerks, are scattered through other occupational divisions of the Census.

Skilled workers—This classification comprises such highly skilled employees as plumbers, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, painters, plasterers, shoemakers and tailors.

Semi-skilled workers—In this classification are foremen on

farms, barbers, conductors and motormen on street railroads, apprentices in the building and hand trades, untrained nurses, etc., and also all of the large number of operatives designated by the Census as "semi-skilled."

Laborers—This group comprises all persons classified as laborers by the Census, and in addition includes such unskilled workers as teamsters and haulers, newsboys, stable hands, etc.

Servants—Under this heading are grouped such persons as bootblacks, janitors, sextons, waiters, charwomen, and cleaners, and all employees designated as servants by the Census itself.

Public and semi-public employees—This classification groups together firemen, policemen, sheriffs, detectives, etc., and is identical with the major Census classification of "Public Service" except that laborers, such as garbagemen, have been excluded.

Professional persons—This classification includes doctors, lawyers, ministers, teachers, etc., and is identical with the Census division of "Professional Service," except that attendants and helpers and certain semi-professional persons such as officials of lodges, keepers of pleasure resorts, etc., have been excluded.

It is obviously impossible, as Mr. Edwards himself points out, to group gainfully employed workers into eight classes and still to have the groups perfectly delimited. The divisions just presented doubtless overlap, but so must those in any other scheme of classification that tries to group people into a few simple categories. In addition, the scheme here described probably contains errors of judgment. It is quite likely that certain groups have been classified under one head when they should have been placed under another. It is confidently believed, however, that these considerations will not seriously modify the usefulness of the present classification, particularly as this system has been applied uniformly to all the population groups here analyzed.

Table XXX, which presents by regions the social-economic status of the gainfully employed villagers ten years of age and over, shows that on the whole the occupational groupings among the men are remarkably uniform. There are, of course, minor differences. The Middle Atlantic villages, with their unusually large development of manufacturing enterprises, have somewhat small proportions of proprietors and owners and relatively larger numbers of semi-skilled workers than the other regions. The South, with its large Negro population, has the lowest propor-

tions of skilled workers and the highest proportions of servants. The economically prosperous middle-western villages have the largest numbers of men engaged in professional service. In spite of these differences, however, the similarities among regions are surprising, particularly when it is recalled how wide are the regional variations in the composition of village populations.

TABLE XXX—SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED VILLAGERS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Social-Economic Status	*Middle Atlantic*	*Middle West*	*South*	*Far West*
		Per Cent.		
		Males		
Proprietors, officials, managers	18.7	22.7	24.4	24.8
Clerks	10.9	11.9	14.1	9.3
Skilled workers	19.3	19.3	14.0	17.5
Semi-skilled workers	11.6	7.9	8.5	8.5
Laborers	31.0	28.3	28.1	31.3
Servants	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.0
Public officials	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
Professional persons	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.3
		Females		
Proprietors, officials, managers	12.2	11.8	8.9	15.8
Clerks	20.3	27.8	15.5	27.9
Skilled workers	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.6
Semi-skilled workers	28.9	10.3	7.9	14.7
Laborers	4.5	2.5	7.8	2.0
Servants	16.0	20.9	44.3	15.3
Public officials	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.1
Professional persons	16.0	24.8	14.8	22.7

In all four regions, the largest group of workers falls in the class of laborers, the proportions being about 28 per cent. in the South and Middle West, and about 31 per cent. in the Middle Atlantic and Far West. These are remarkably high ratios. Proprietors, owners and managers have second place everywhere except in the Middle Atlantic region where they rank third. The percentages that fall into this group range from 19 to 25. The skilled workers run from 14 to 19 per cent., while the relative number of clerks varies from 9 to 14 per cent. These four groups—laborers, proprietors, skilled workers and clerks—include at least four-fifths of the gainfully employed men in the villages in each region. Except for the semi-skilled workers in the rather highly industrialized villages of the Middle Atlantic states, no other social-economic group of workers includes as many as 10 per cent. of the gainfully employed.

Among the women, the regional variations are far greater than among the men. In the southern villages, 44 per cent. of all gainfully employed women are servants, while in the other regions this ratio is from 15 to 21 per cent. The exceptionally high proportion found in the South is undoubtedly explained by the large numbers of Negroes living there. In the Middle Atlantic region, 29 per cent. of the women fall into the class of semi-skilled workers, while in the other three regions this proportion is from 8 to 15 per cent. This comparatively high ratio in the Middle Atlantic states probably reflects the greater opportunities for employment afforded by the manufacturing establishments located there.

In the Middle West and Far West are the largest groups of gainfully employed women classified as clerks—28 per cent.—while for the South and Middle Atlantic regions the figures are only 16 and 20 per cent. respectively. The relative numbers classed as professional persons are quite large in all regions, the ratios varying from 15 to 25 per cent. Proprietors, owners and managers range from 9 to 16 per cent. These five occupation groups—servants, semi-skilled workers, clerks, professional persons and proprietors—account for 91 to 96 per cent. of the gainfully employed women in all regions. In each area the number of women classified as laborers is low, being 8 per cent. in the South, and less than 5 per cent. in the other regions. The proportions grouped as skilled workers and as public officials, are in every case less than 2 per cent.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SOUTHERN NEGROES

The social-economic system of classifying the gainfully employed affords an excellent opportunity to compare the status of Negroes with that of the rest of the inhabitants of southern villages. Such data are presented in Table XXXI, and reveal that there are very wide differences indeed between the two groups. Nearly three of every five Negroes are classed as laborers as compared with only one in six among the rest of the gainfully employed men. Among the Negroes, only one in ten is classed as a proprietor, compared with three in ten for the other elements of the population. Even this differential would be far greater were it not for the fact that 7.7 per cent. of all Negroes

living in villages fall into the proprietary class because they are farm owners. This means that outside of agriculture, the proportion of Negroes that belong to the owning class is very small indeed.

TABLE XXXI—SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES AND OF WHITES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER EMPLOYED IN SOUTHERN VILLAGES, BY SEX, 1920

	Per Cent.			
	Males		Females	
Social-Economic Status	*Negroes*	*Whites**	*Negroes*	*Whites**
Proprietors, officials, managers ...	10.0	29.8	3.3	15.1
Clerks	1.8	18.6	0.4	31.9
Skilled workers	11.0	15.1	0.2	0.4
Semi-skilled workers	7.9	8.7	2.9	13.2
Laborers	58.9	16.6	11.0	4.3
Servants	7.7	1.1	78.0	7.7
Public officials	0.3	2.6	†	1.1
Professional persons	2.4	7.5	4.2	26.3

* Includes the relatively few Orientals and American Indians.
† Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Among the women the differences are just as striking. Seventy-eight per cent. of the gainfully employed Negresses are servants, contrasted with one-tenth of that proportion for the rest of the population. The largest groups of employed white women—almost one-third—are clerks, compared with less than half of one per cent. among the Negresses. More than one in four of the employed white women are professional persons; but among the Negresses this ratio is only one in twenty-four. These figures, therefore, help to make concrete the extent of the social gulf that separates the two groups.

DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS

The social-economic method of classifying workers can also be used to supplement and illuminate the major occupational divisions employed by the Census. All that is necessary is to apply Mr. Edwards' scheme to each major Census division separately. In other words, the group of workers which the Census classifies under manufacture, transportation, etc., can be further analyzed in order to determine how many of the individuals in each major group belong to the proprietary, owner and managerial class; how many are semi-skilled workers; how many are laborers,

TABLE XXXII—DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN VILLAGES, BY REGIONS, 1920

Occupation and Social-Economic Status	*Per Cent. of Males*			
	Middle Atlantic	*Middle West*	*South*	*Far West*
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry ..	8.9	13.8	17.0	23.3
Proprietors, officials, managers	3.8	5.0	8.1	10.4
Semi-skilled workers	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
Laborers	4.8	8.3	8.3	12.2
Extraction of minerals	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.7
Proprietors, officials, managers	†	0.1	0.1	0.1
Semi-skilled workers	†	†	†	†
Laborers	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	47.3	33.8	30.6	31.6
Proprietors, officials, managers	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Skilled workers	18.8	19.0	13.6	16.8
Semi-skilled workers	7.1	2.4	3.6	2.4
Laborers	18.9	10.8	12.0	10.9
Transportation	11.7	12.0	11.3	12.0
Proprietors, officials, managers	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.3
Clerks	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.2
Skilled workers	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
Semi-skilled workers	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1
Laborers	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.7
Trade	17.1	22.0	22.4	16.7
Proprietors, officials, managers	10.4	13.2	12.8	10.0
Clerks	4.9	6.7	8.5	4.8
Semi-skilled workers	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1
Laborers	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8
Public service	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.5
Officials, etc.*	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
Laborers	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Professional service	5.8	6.7	6.3	5.8
Professional persons	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.3
Semi-skilled workers	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Domestic and personal service	3.7	5.0	5.3	5.1
Proprietors, officials, managers	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.4
Semi-skilled workers	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7
Servants	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.0
Clerks	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.3

* Includes semi-official employees.
† Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

etc. Table XXXII presents these data by regions for the gainfully employed villagers ten years of age and over.

Beginning with the division which the Census classifies as

agriculture, the table shows that the majority of gainfully employed men are not farm owners but laborers. In every region there are more farm laborers living in villages than there are farm owners. This is a significant social fact because it indicates the extent to which the village is a station for the supply of farm hands. It also means that the village is not used as a place of residence by farm owners to anything like the extent the Census totals for agriculture might lead one to believe.

The large groups of workers falling under the Census term "Manufacturing and mechanical industries" are mainly of two classes—skilled workers or laborers. Except in the Middle Atlantic region where industrialization in villages seems to be further advanced than in the other areas, there are but few semi-skilled workers engaged in manufacturing. This situation can probably be explained by the fact that industries in villages must necessarily be conducted on a small scale; and therefore it does not pay to supplant the skilled worker by the introduction of expensive machines operated by semi-skilled workers. About one man in twenty engaged in manufacturing is a proprietor.

At least half the villagers engaged in transportation are laborers, and most of the remainder are clerks or semi-skilled persons. Roughly, one out of ten men at work in this field is a proprietor. Very few are skilled workers. These figures reflect the fact that many of the gainfully employed in this occupational division are merely local representatives of great railroads, telephone, telegraph companies and the like.

In trade, on the other hand, the majority of the men in villages are proprietors, while most of the remainder are clerks. The fact that there are many more proprietors than clerks at work in trade indicates, as one would expect, that in villages retail establishments are run on a small scale.

The group of men classed by the Census under "Public Service" is composed almost entirely of officials; but in every case there are a few laborers. It is only in the South, however, that laborers constitute an appreciable number of this group.

In each region, "Professional Service" includes a small group of semi-skilled workers in addition to the strictly professional persons such as doctors, lawyers, ministers and teachers.

"Domestic Service" is composed of three social-economic classes, no one of which is in the majority. Servants make up

the largest group of workers; next come semi-skilled workers, who comprise about one-third of the entire occupational division; and, finally, there is the group of proprietors, consisting of hotel keepers, restaurant owners, etc.

TABLE XXXIII—DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN VILLAGES, BY REGIONS, 1920

Occupation and Social-Economic Status	*Per Cent. of Females*			
	Middle Atlantic	*Middle West*	*South*	*Far West*
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry ..	0.7	0.8	6.1	3.1
Proprietors, officials, managers	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.2
Semi-skilled workers	†	0.1	0.1	0.1
Laborers	0.2	0.2	4.8	0.8
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	36.1	12.7	12.5	10.3
Proprietors, officials, managers	8.5	7.5	4.7	6.4
Skilled workers	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.6
Semi-skilled workers	21.5	2.0	4.7	2.4
Laborers	4.2	2.3	2.8	0.9
Transportation	3.7	4.6	2.2	4.9
Proprietors, officials, managers	0.1	†	†	0.2
Clerks	3.5	4.5	2.0	4.6
Skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Semi-skilled workers	0.1	†	0.1	..
Laborers	†	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trade	6.6	11.8	7.7	13.8
Proprietors, officials, managers	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.4
Clerks	5.3	10.3	6.7	9.5
Semi-skilled workers	..	†	†	1.9
Laborers	0.1	0.1	0.1	†
Public service	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.0
Officials, etc.*	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.0
Laborers	..	..	..	..
Professional service	16.3	25.8	15.0	23.8
Professional persons	16.0	24.8	14.8	22.7
Semi-skilled workers	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.1
Domestic and personal service	24.9	30.4	49.2	29.2
Proprietors, officials, managers	2.0	2.4	2.1	4.6
Semi-skilled workers	7.0	7.2	2.8	9.3
Servants	15.9	20.8	44.3	15.3
Clerks	11.5	12.8	6.8	13.9

* Includes semi-official employees.
† Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Table XXXIII presents for the gainfully employed women in villages the same data that Table XXXII presented for the men, and is particularly valuable because it helps to account

for many of the occupational variations among regions. For instance, it demonstrates that the number of southern women that are engaged in agriculture is relatively large because so many in this group are employed as farm laborers. Further analysis indicates that these laborers are largely Negresses, since 7.6 per cent. of all the gainfully employed Negro women fall into this subgroup, compared with 1.9 per cent. for the white women. The table also shows that in the Middle Atlantic states the high proportion of village women engaged in manufacture is explained mainly by the unusual opportunities for semi-skilled employment afforded by the manufacturing enterprises located there.

These conclusions, and others that may be drawn from the tables just presented, so clearly demonstrate the value of the social-economic method of classifying gainfully employed workers that the method will also be employed in the next chapter, which attempts to ascertain the distinguishing peculiarities of villagers.

Chapter VI

WHAT ARE THE DISTINGUISHING PECULIARITIES OF VILLAGE POPULATIONS?

Thus far this analysis of the composition and characteristics of village populations has been confined to data relating solely to situations within villages themselves, and no attempt has been made to discover the distinguishing peculiarities of village populations. An attempt will now be made to discover these peculiarities by comparing situations in villages with the situations in other places.

The discussion falls into three main parts. First, the composition and characteristics of village populations will be compared with those of cities. Next, the facts about villages will be compared with the data for the population of the remaining rural areas. Finally, an effort will be made to ascertain whether in their composition and characteristics the people living in villages more nearly resemble the people in cities or those living in the open country. This last question is important because, if the facts should show that villagers differ as much from open-country dwellers as from city inhabitants, it would mean that much rural sociology would have to be revised since it is based upon the tacit assumption that rural populations—both village and open-country—are much alike.

VILLAGERS VS. CITY DWELLERS

As a basis for contrasting village and urban conditions, it was decided, first of all, to compare by regions the findings of the Institute's special tabulation of 177 agricultural villages with similar facts for thirty-eight medium-size cities. The cities included in this group all have diversified industries. Geographically they are widely scattered, eight being located in the far-western area while the other three regions are represented by ten each.[1]

[1] These cities are—*Middle Atlantic:* Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Elmira, Jamestown and Rome in New York, and Allentown, Harrisburg, Lan-

Their populations range from 25,585 [2] to 104,437,[3] and aggregate 1,958,208.

Table XXXIV, which presents certain comparisons between these medium-size cities and the villages, shows rather consistent tendencies.[4] In all four regions, the percentage of the population that is native white is higher in villages than in cities. In other words, village inhabitants constitute on the whole a more homogeneous population group than do city dwellers. In every case, home ownership is more frequent in villages than in cities and indicates that the villager is less apt than is the city dweller to drift from place to place. This should make for social stability within the village. In each area, the proportions of both old men and old women living in villages are higher than in cities, giving villages a tendency toward greater conservatism. Without exception, the proportions of the boys and girls attending school are higher in villages than in cities. This undoubtedly reflects the fact that in villages there are fewer opportunities for gainful employment in industry. These figures, therefore, confirm the general impression that villagers constitute a more homogeneous and more conservative population group than do the inhabitants of cities.

The comparative data for occupations, which are given in Table XXXV, also show that on the basis of the Census scheme of classification there are consistent differences among regions. As might have been expected, the proportion of men engaged in "Agriculture" is decidedly higher in villages than in cities; while the proportion of those in "Manufacture" is lower in villages. The percentages of those engaged in "Professional Service" are comparatively high in villages, while "Clerical Occupations" are far less important in villages than in cities.

caster and York in Pennsylvania; *Middle West:* Jackson, Mich.; Richmond, Ind.; Green Bay, Wis.; Decatur and Peoria, Ill.; Dubuque and Sioux City, Iowa; Lincoln, Neb.; Topeka and Wichita, Kans.; *South:* Mobile, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; Augusta, Ga.; Lexington, Ky.; Charlotte and Wilmington, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Austin and Waco, Texas, and Roanoke, Va.; *Far West:* Fresno, Sacramento, San Jose and Stockton in California, and Bellingham, Everett, Spokane and Tacoma in Washington.

[2] Cities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants were not included in this group because for places below that size the Census does not publish sufficiently detailed information.

[3] Metropolitan areas above this size were omitted from the present comparison because it was thought best to deal with these larger places as a separate group. This will be done in a later section.

[4] Because of the small size of the village sample, no attempt was made to apply purely mathematical tests in order to discover whether these and similar differences were significant. Instead, it was assumed that differences were significant when they recurred consistently from region to region.

TABLE XXXIV—COMPOSITION OF MEDIUM-SIZE CITY* AND VILLAGE POPULATONS, BY REGIONS, 1920

Item	Middle Atlantic		Middle West		South		Far West	
	10 Cities	34 Villages	10 Cities	65 Villages	10 Cities	44 Villages	8 Cities	34 Villages
	Per Cent.							
Population:								
Native white	84.8	94.9	87.2	88.9	69.6	71.7	78.5	88.1
Foreign-born white	13.2	4.4	9.7	10.2	2.5	1.6	18.6	10.4
Colored	2.0	0.7	3.1	0.9	27.9	26.7	2.9	1.5
Illiterates 10 years and over:								
Native white	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.4
Foreign-born white	16.4	10.3	10.5	4.3	9.6	38.3	8.2	10.5
Colored	8.2	9.4	6.5	12.6	18.4	24.9	8.8	14.9
Tenure of homes: †								
Rented	58.0	39.3	50.1	32.2	63.0	47.3	52.4	43.6
Owned	40.6	59.0	48.1	66.2	34.5	49.2	45.9	53.5
Ratio of males to females	96.4	88.0	99.3	95.1	93.6	94.3	107.7	105.2
	Males							
Age: †								
Under 10	18.3	16.3	17.5	18.2	18.9	22.3	16.1	19.1
10 to 20	15.9	15.4	15.5	17.5	17.7	19.8	14.6	16.6
20 to 45	41.4	33.4	42.9	32.9	43.2	36.5	42.5	36.8
45 to 65	19.2	23.8	18.8	21.4	16.4	16.3	21.1	20.2
65 and over	5.1	11.0	5.1	9.7	3.5	4.7	4.8	7.1
Marital condition, 15 years and over: †								
Single	32.3	26.8	33.4	31.9	33.0	32.7	36.2	33.0
Married	61.8	66.1	60.1	61.7	60.9	61.4	56.7	60.2
Widowed	5.2	6.7	4.9	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.4	5.2
Divorced	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.6	1.4
School attendance:								
7 to 21 years of age	69.6	75.5	69.3	78.9	67.6	71.6	74.0	76.1
	Females							
Age: †								
Under 10	17.7	14.2	17.1	17.0	17.8	20.5	16.9	19.7
10 to 20	16.0	15.2	16.8	18.2	18.7	21.0	16.8	18.8
20 to 45	41.1	33.8	43.0	35.2	44.9	38.8	43.2	37.6
45 to 65	18.9	24.4	17.6	20.2	14.5	14.4	18.1	17.5
65 and over	6.2	12.3	5.4	9.2	3.9	5.0	4.8	6.3
Marital condition, 15 years and over: †								
Single	28.9	26.7	28.3	28.1	27.0	28.4	24.7	22.6
Married	57.9	56.3	58.4	57.4	56.1	56.6	61.1	63.5
Widowed	12.3	16.4	11.7	13.5	15.3	14.2	11.9	12.4
Divorced	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	2.1	1.5
School attendance:								
7 to 21 years of age	66.3	74.8	67.6	78.1	66.2	72.5	72.9	77.3

* The cities used in the comparison were limited to places with diversified industries whose populations range between 25,585 and 104,437.

† The "Unknowns" have been omitted from these comparisons, therefore percentages do not total 100.

Curiously enough, the proportions engaged in "Trade" are not consistently higher in villages than in cities. This is the more surprising when it is recalled that this comparison is limited to agricultural villages, i.e., to places located in farming areas and which act as service stations to the inhabitants of the surrounding countryside. It would be but natural to assume that in places of this type, trade would have greater importance than in cities; but this is not the case. Indeed, in the Far West, the proportion of men engaged in trade is greater in cities than in villages.

TABLE XXXV—OCCUPATIONS OF MEDIUM-SIZE CITY* AND VILLAGE POPULATIONS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Occupation	Middle Atlantic		Middle West		South		Far West	
	10 Cities	34 Villages	10 Cities	65 Villages	10 Cities	44 Villages	8 Cities	34 Villages
	Per Cent.							
	Males							
Agriculture	1.0	8.9	2.1	13.8	2.3	17.0	7.0	23.3
Extraction of minerals	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
Manufacture	56.2	47.3	44.4	33.8	39.4	30.6	40.9	31.6
Transportation	12.1	11.7	13.8	12.0	15.7	11.3	12.1	12.0
Trade	13.3	17.1	18.9	22.0	19.1	22.4	18.0	16.7
Public service	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.5
Professional service	4.0	5.8	4.7	6.7	5.2	6.3	5.2	5.8
Domestic and personal service	4.2	3.7	4.9	5.0	7.0	5.3	6.4	5.1
Clerical	6.9	0.9	8.2	3.1	8.3	4.0	7.4	3.3
	Females							
Agriculture	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	6.1	0.4	3.1
Manufacture	46.5	36.1	18.2	12.7	17.1	12.5	12.9	10.3
Transportation	1.6	3.7	3.0	4.6	2.1	2.2	3.8	4.9
Trade	8.6	6.6	13.0	11.8	7.6	7.7	14.6	13.8
Public service	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.0
Professional service	8.7	16.3	14.6	25.8	10.1	15.0	18.0	23.8
Domestic and personal service	18.9	24.9	25.4	30.4	49.2	49.2	26.6	29.2
Clerical	15.5	11.5	25.4	12.8	13.4	6.8	23.4	13.9

* The cities used in the comparison were limited to places with diversified industries whose populations ranged between 25,585 and 104,437.

Among the women, the occupational differences, as between cities and villages, show tendencies much the same as those among the men; the percentages of villagers engaged in agriculture and professional service being relatively high, while the numbers employed in manufacture and clerical occupations are comparatively low.

In addition to the occupational differences between villages and cities there are also similarities in the two population groups. With the exception of agriculture, which is naturally an unusually important field of work in villages, there is a one to one correspondence between villages and cities in the ranking of those occupational groups into which fall more than 10 per cent. of the gainfully employed men. In all four regions manufacture comes first among the men in both the villages and the cities; trade has second place and transportation is third.

TABLE XXXVI—SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MEDIUM-SIZE CITY* AND VILLAGE POPULATIONS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Per Cent.

Social-Economic Status	*Middle Atlantic*		*Middle West*		*South*		*Far West*	
	10 Cities	*34 Villages*	*10 Cities*	*65 Villages*	*10 Cities*	*44 Villages*	*8 Cities*	*34 Villages*
				Males				
Proprietors, officials, managers	10.5	18.7	13.1	22.7	13.1	24.4	14.4	24.8
Clerks	12.7	10.9	16.7	11.9	16.3	14.1	15.0	9.3
Skilled workers	25.3	19.3	24.9	19.3	20.4	14.0	22.9	17.5
Semi-skilled workers	26.7	11.6	15.6	7.9	15.1	8.5	14.5	8.5
Laborers	16.3	31.0	20.0	28.3	23.0	28.1	21.9	31.3
Servants	2.2	1.6	2.8	1.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.0
Public officials †	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.4
Professional persons	3.7	5.6	4.3	6.3	4.6	6.1	4.5	5.3
Unknown	0.9	..	0.9	..	0.8	..	1.4	..
				Females				
Proprietors, officials, managers	6.2	12.2	7.9	11.8	7.2	8.9	10.6	15.8
Clerks	24.4	20.3	39.2	27.8	21.5	15.5	38.7	27.9
Skilled workers	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6
Semi-skilled workers	45.9	28.9	19.3	10.3	16.9	7.9	17.2	14.7
Laborers	2.0	4.5	2.9	2.5	3.6	7.8	2.1	2.0
Servants	11.9	16.0	16.1	20.9	40.8	44.3	13.8	15.3
Public officials †	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.1
Professional persons	8.0	16.0	13.0	24.8	9.3	14.8	16.2	22.7
Unknown	0.1	..	0.3	..	0.1	..	0.2	..

* The cities used in the comparison were limited to places with diversified industries whose populations range between 25,585 and 104,437.
† Includes semi-official employees.

In spite of these similarities, however, there are apparently basic differences in occupational status between village and urban dwellers; as is clearly indicated by Table XXXVI, which presents the social-economic status of the two population groups. These figures reveal that among the employed village men of each region the relative number of proprietors, officials and managers

is at least 70 per cent. greater than among city men. Laborers, too, are in every region more numerous in the villages, while clerks and skilled and semi-skilled workers are less numerous.

The social-economic status of women also shows sharp contrasts. In every case the villages have female proprietors, officials and managers, and professional persons in decidedly larger numbers than have the cities, but lower proportions of clerks and semi-skilled workers. Servants are relatively more numerous in villages than in cities.

Thus it becomes evident that despite the fact that the gainfully employed men in villages are (with the exception of those in "Agriculture") distributed over the main fields of industry in proportions much the same as those for city workers, nevertheless there are essential differences between the two population groups in the social-economic status of their gainfully employed.

Without question, the explanation for these variations lies in the fact that industrial life in villages is far less complex than in cities. Modern methods of big business have not yet affected village life to the same extent as life in cities. One does not find in villages the large stores and factories of the cities. Instead, industry is conducted on a narrow scale by small shopkeepers and proprietors. This is the fundamental fact which accounts for differences in the social-economic status of villagers and city dwellers.

It may be felt that the contrast between villages and cities is not convincing because it is not fair to consider the conditions in thirty-eight medium-size cities as representative of the urban situation as a whole.

If the figures had been available, it might have been desirable to compare the village averages with similar figures for the total urban population in the four regions. This is not possible, however, because the necessary information about occupations is not available for cities under 25,000. But it is possible to take a different group of cities as a basis for comparing urban and village conditions. This is the purpose of Tables XXXVII and XXXVIII, which present an analysis of the composition and characteristics of a large city in each region. The four places included are Philadelphia, St. Louis, Atlanta and San Francisco. The data show that as between villages and metro-

TABLE XXXVII—COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATIONS OF SPECIFIED CITIES, 1920

Item	*Philadelphia*	*Atlanta*	*St. Louis*	*San Francisco*
	Per Cent.			
Population:				
Native white	70.7	66.3	77.5	69.0
Foreign-born white	21.8	2.4	13.4	27.7
Colored	7.5	31.3	9.1	3.3
Illiterates 10 years and over:				
Native white	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.2
Foreign-born white	12.8	4.8	10.1	4.8
Colored	4.7	17.8	8.2	9.6
Tenure of homes:*				
Rented	59.5	74.3	75.1	71.1
Owned	38.8	24.4	23.4	26.9
Ratio of males to females	99.1	92.6	98.4	116.6
	Males			
Age:*				
Under 10	19.2	18.1	15.8	12.2
10 to 20	16.2	17.3	15.7	12.6
20 to 45	43.0	47.0	45.1	49.1
45 to 65	17.9	14.8	19.5	21.2
65 and over	3.7	2.8	3.8	4.0
Marital condition 15 years and over:*				
Single	35.9	32.6	36.5	43.8
Married	58.4	61.7	57.7	47.3
Widowed	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.3
Divorced	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.9
School attendance:				
7 to 21 years of age	67.3	62.7	64.7	68.5
	Females			
Age:*				
Under 10	18.8	16.5	15.2	14.1
10 to 20	16.4	18.0	16.5	13.7
20 to 45	42.6	48.6	45.8	48.7
45 to 65	17.5	13.4	17.9	18.7
65 and over	4.7	3.5	4.5	4.6
Marital condition 15 years and over:*				
Single	30.9	24.8	29.5	28.3
Married	56.0	56.8	55.4	54.5
Widowed	12.6	17.6	13.9	14.1
Divorced	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.9
School attendance:				
7 to 21 years of age	65.1	61.6	60.9	67.4

* The "Unknowns" have been omitted from these comparisons, therefore percentages do not total 100.

politan centers the differences are, on the whole, even greater than those already discovered between villages and medium-size cities; but the variations do not essentially modify the contrast already presented.

TABLE XXXVIII—OCCUPATIONS AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY SEX, IN SPECIFIED CITIES, 1920

Occupation	*Per Cent.*			
	Philadelphia	*Atlanta*	*St. Louis*	*San Francisco*
		Males		
Agriculture	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.8
Extraction of minerals	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6
Manufacture	52.1	34.1	44.9	34.7
Transportation	10.1	14.2	11.3	11.9
Trade	14.9	21.7	17.6	17.4
Public service	3.6	3.5	2.7	7.5
Professional service	4.3	5.2	4.2	5.6
Domestic and personal service	5.2	8.2	6.9	10.6
Clerical	9.1	12.2	11.5	9.9
		Females		
Agriculture	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Extraction of minerals	*	..	*	*
Manufacture	34.4	14.6	29.1	18.1
Transportation	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.8
Trade	9.4	6.2	9.2	12.5
Public service	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Professional service	7.9	7.4	7.9	13.9
Domestic and personal service	24.7	49.6	28.3	22.9
Clerical	21.0	18.9	22.6	28.5
Social-Economic Status		*Males*		
Proprietors, officials, managers	11.1	13.7	11.3	12.8
Clerks	15.2	22.2	20.0	18.0
Skilled workers	26.5	19.0	20.5	19.9
Semi-skilled workers	22.2	14.9	19.7	16.8
Laborers	14.4	17.3	17.5	13.2
Servants	3.3	5.8	4.9	7.0
Public officials	3.3	2.3	2.3	7.1
Professional persons	4.0	4.8	3.8	5.2
		Females		
Proprietors, officials, managers	7.2	6.5	8.2	10.7
Clerks	30.4	26.7	32.5	41.5
Skilled workers	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.6
Semi-skilled workers	34.9	17.3	27.6	19.8
Laborers	0.8	1.9	2.1	1.1
Servants	18.1	40.3	21.0	12.6
Public officials	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Professional persons	7.1	6.6	7.1	12.5

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Having compared the composition and characteristics of village dwellers with those of city inhabitants, the discussion will now turn to a similar comparison between village and open country.

VILLAGERS VS. OPEN-COUNTRY DWELLERS

Because the Census combines both village and open-country populations under one head, "rural," the necessary data from which to determine the extent of differences in the composition and characteristics of these two population groups have not hitherto been available. But the Institute's special tabulation now makes such data available, because it furnishes a basis for analyzing village and open-country dwellers separately. All that is necessary is to subtract from the total rural population, as given by the Census, the estimated village population as worked out on the basis of the Institute's Census count of villages. The remainder will be the estimated totals for open-country populations alone, which can then be compared with the data revealed by the Census count of villages.

It may be argued that this procedure is unwarranted because the Institute's special tabulation was confined to agricultural villages, and therefore that it is unfair to arrive at an estimate of the composition and characteristics of all villagers on the basis of the Census count. This argument does not have much weight, because the very fact that the Institute's tabulation was limited to agricultural villages would tend to minimize rather than to accentuate any differences that may exist between village and open-country inhabitants. It stands to reason that the composition and characteristics of open-country dwellers more nearly resemble the inhabitants of agricultural villages than they resemble those of industrial villages. If, therefore, the facts show that there are wide differences between open-country dwellers and the inhabitants of agricultural villages, it follows that the differences between open-country dwellers and the inhabitants of all villages would, in reality, be even more marked than such figures would indicate. Thus it becomes clear that the suggested method of analysis serves to underestimate the actual differences between the population groups concerned.

Table XXXIX presents the comparison between village and

TABLE XXXIX—COMPOSITION OF OPEN-COUNTRY AND VILLAGE POPULATIONS, BY REGIONS, 1920

Per Cent.

Item	Middle Atlantic		Middle West		South		Far West	
	Open Country	34 Villages	Open Country	65 Villages	Open Country	44 Villages	Open Country	34 Villages
Population:								
Native white	81.1	94.9	90.2	88.9	69.9	71.7	77.2	88.1
Foreign-born white	16.8	4.4	8.7	10.2	1.5	1.6	16.7	10.4
Colored	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	28.6	26.7	6.1	1.5
Illiterates 10 years and over:								
Native white	1.6	0.5	1.4	0.8	7.5	2.2	2.3	0.4
Foreign-born white	24.3	10.3	8.2	4.3	27.3	38.3	14.2	10.5
Colored	9.6	9.4	17.9	12.6	29.9	24.9	0.6	14.9
Tenure of homes: *								
Rented	41.2	39.3	35.7	32.2	54.6	47.3	36.4	43.6
Owned	56.6	59.0	61.5	66.2	42.1	49.2	60.1	53.5
Ratio of males to females	118.1	88.0	115.0	95.1	107.0	94.3	134.6	105.2
Age: *				*Males*				
Under 10	24.7	16.3	23.3	18.2	27.7	22.3	21.8	19.1
10 to 20	20.0	15.4	20.6	17.5	24.1	19.8	17.3	16.6
20 to 45	34.8	33.4	34.5	32.9	30.7	36.5	39.2	36.8
45 to 65	16.2	23.8	16.5	21.4	13.5	16.3	17.5	20.2
65 and over	4.1	11.0	5.1	9.7	4.0	4.7	3.9	7.1
Marital condition 15 years and over: *								
Single	37.5	26.8	36.9	31.9	33.4	32.7	43.0	33.0
Married	56.9	66.1	57.5	61.7	61.3	61.4	50.9	60.2
Widowed	4.9	6.7	4.8	5.7	4.7	5.1	4.6	5.2
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4
School attendance:								
7 to 21 years of age	65.7	75.5	67.9	78.9	63.2	71.6	70.6	76.1
Age: *				*Females*				
Under 10	28.8	14.2	25.9	17.0	28.9	20.5	28.4	19.7
10 to 20	21.0	15.2	21.4	18.2	24.5	21.0	20.3	18.8
20 to 45	34.6	33.8	34.2	35.2	32.5	38.8	36.5	37.6
45 to 65	12.7	24.4	14.2	20.2	10.7	14.4	12.4	17.5
65 and over	2.9	12.3	4.3	9.2	3.3	5.0	2.4	6.3
Marital condition 15 years and over: *								
Single	25.2	26.7	24.5	28.1	24.7	28.4	20.1	22.6
Married	67.8	56.3	67.6	57.4	65.5	56.6	72.4	63.5
Widowed	6.6	16.4	7.2	13.5	9.1	14.2	6.6	12.4
Divorced	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5
School attendance:								
7 to 21 years of age	68.3	74.8	70.8	78.1	63.6	72.5	76.4	77.3

* The "Unknowns" have been omitted from these comparisons, therefore percentages do not total 100.

open-country populations; and makes it clear that there are important differences between the two population groups, not only in the matter of school attendance, but on such fundamental points as age-distribution and sex-distribution. In every region the ratio of men to women is far higher in the open country than in villages. Moreover, in the matter of age-distribution the two population groups are quite different. The villages not only have far larger numbers of old people but fewer children.

The fundamental nature of the differences between village and open-country populations can be further demonstrated by working out for the two populations the relation which the children under ten bear to the married women between fifteen and forty-five years of age. This ratio, which amounts to a sort of birth-rate, is decidedly higher among open-country people than among village people, as is clearly shown in Diagram VI.

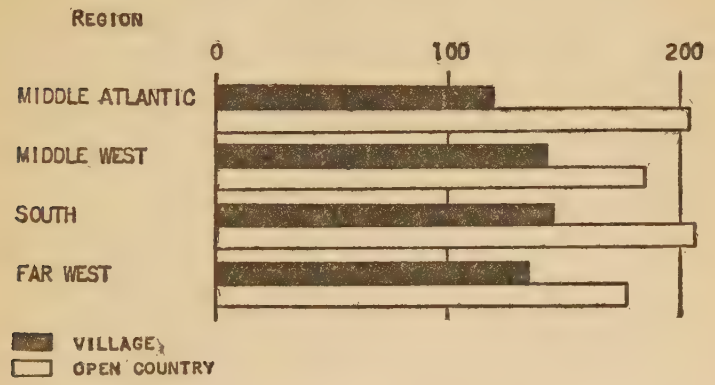

DIAGRAM VI

Number of Children Under 10 Years of Age to Each 100 Married Women 15 to 45 Years of Age in Villages and Open Country, by Regions, 1920

Such decided variations point to the possibility that there are basic differences between village and open-country dwellers. This general position is confirmed by a far more detailed comparison of village and open-country data, which was worked out by Mr. Luther S. Cressman on the basis of the Institute's special village tabulation. His analysis, which was accepted as his

Doctor's dissertation at Columbia University, will be found in Appendix C. The conclusion reached by Mr. Cressman is that there are "wide differences between the village and the open-country populations in nativity grouping, sex, and age-distribution, marital condition, illiteracy and occupational status."

So decided, indeed, are the variations discovered by Mr. Cressman that he came to feel that his work conclusively showed "that the population classified under the category 'rural' consists of two separate elements, the village and the open country, which vary from division to division but always consist of two distinct elements."

This generalization is important because it raises the question whether the term "rural" has much significance since it combines two distinct population groups. The evidence thus far submitted is not adequate to answer this point. True, it has been shown that village and open-country populations differ from each other; but this fact by itself does not invalidate the present custom of classifying both groups under the one head "rural." Any term which is as broad as the concept "rural" will necessarily include within it somewhat diverse population groups. The real issue involved is whether differences between village and open country are so fundamental that figures that combine both groups are misleading.

ARE VILLAGES MORE URBAN THAN RURAL?

In dealing with this problem it was decided to compare regional averages for the populations of the 177 villages with similar data for the thirty-eight medium-size cities and for the estimated open-country populations, in order to find out whether the village averages differed more from those of the city than from those of the open country. By this method it is possible to determine whether the composition and characteristics of village inhabitants differ as much from those of the open-country folk as from those of city dwellers.

Before making this comparison, it is significant to recall the evidence presented in Chapter III regarding the growth tendencies of the three population groups. It will be remembered that the populations of the places that were incorporated villages in 1900 grew 51.3 per cent. between 1900 and 1920; while

during the same twenty-year period the rest of the rural population grew only 19.5 per cent. Places that were cities in 1900 expanded their populations during the next twenty years by 66.4 per cent. Thus it becomes apparent that the rate of growth in villages has more nearly approximated the rate of growth in cities than in open-country areas.

TABLE XL—DIFFERENCES AMONG (A) VILLAGE, (B) MEDIUM-SIZE CITY, AND (C) OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATIONS ON SPECIFIED POINTS, BY REGIONS, 1920

Item	Per Cent. Villages (a)	Cities (b)	Open Country (c)	Point Differences Between a & b	a & c
Population:					
Native white					
Middle Atlantic	94.9	84.8	81.1	10.1	13.8
Middle West	88.9	87.2	90.2	1.7	1.3
South	71.7	69.6	69.9	2.1	1.8
Far West	88.1	78.5	77.2	9.6	10.9
Illiterates 10 years and over:					
Native white					
Middle Atlantic	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.1	1.1
Middle West	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.6
South	2.2	2.4	7.5	0.2	5.3
Far West	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.2	1.9
Tenure of homes:					
Rented					
Middle Atlantic	39.3	58.0	41.2	18.7	1.9
Middle West	32.2	50.1	35.7	17.9	3.5
South	47.3	63.0	54.6	15.7	7.3
Far West	43.6	52.4	36.4	8.8	7.2
Ratio of males to females					
Middle Atlantic	88.0	96.4	118.1	8.4	30.1
Middle West	95.1	99.3	115.0	4.2	19.9
South	94.3	93.6	107.0	0.7	12.7
Far West	105.2	107.7	134.6	2.5	29.4

Table XL presents comparable population data for villages, for medium-size cities and for open country on four important points, and shows to what extent village figures differ on the one hand from city figures and on the other from those of the open country.

The figures show that while villages are less like the cities than like the open country in the matter of home ownership, they are as much like the cities as like the open country in their relative number of native whites, and more like the cities in both illiteracy among the native whites and the ratio of males to females.

TABLE XLI—DIFFERENCES AMONG (A) VILLAGE, (B) MEDIUM-SIZE CITY, AND (C) OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATIONS IN AGE-DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Age-Group and Region	*Per Cent.* *Villages (a)*	*Cities (b)*	*Open Country (c)*	*Point Differences Between a & b*	*a & c*
			Males		
Under 10					
Middle Atlantic	16.3	18.3	24.7	2.0	8.4
Middle West	18.2	17.5	23.3	0.7	5.1
South	22.3	18.9	27.7	3.4	5.4
Far West	19.1	16.1	21.8	3.0	2.7
10 to 20					
Middle Atlantic	15.4	15.9	20.0	0.5	4.6
Middle West	17.5	15.5	20.6	2.0	3.1
South	19.8	17.7	24.1	2.1	4.3
Far West	16.6	14.6	17.3	2.0	0.7
20 to 45					
Middle Atlantic	33.4	41.4	34.8	8.0	1.4
Middle West	32.9	42.9	34.5	10.0	1.6
South	36.5	43.2	30.7	6.7	5.8
Far West	36.8	42.5	39.2	5.7	2.4
45 to 65					
Middle Atlantic	23.8	19.2	16.2	4.6	7.6
Middle West	21.4	18.8	16.5	2.6	4.9
South	16.3	16.4	13.5	0.1	2.8
Far West	20.2	21.1	17.5	0.9	2.7
65 and over					
Middle Atlantic	11.0	5.1	4.1	5.9	6.9
Middle West	9.7	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6
South	4.7	3.5	4.0	1.2	0.7
Far West	7.1	4.8	3.9	2.3	3.2
			Females		
Under 10					
Middle Atlantic	14.2	17.7	28.8	3.5	14.6
Middle West	17.0	17.1	25.9	0.1	8.9
South	20.5	17.8	28.9	2.7	8.4
Far West	19.7	16.9	28.4	2.8	8.7
10 to 20					
Middle Atlantic	15.2	16.0	21.0	0.8	5.8
Middle West	18.2	16.8	21.4	1.4	3.2
South	21.0	18.7	24.5	2.3	3.5
Far West	18.8	16.8	20.3	2.0	1.5
20 to 45					
Middle Atlantic	33.8	41.1	34.6	7.3	0.8
Middle West	35.2	43.0	34.2	7.8	1.0
South	38.8	44.9	32.5	6.1	6.3
Far West	37.6	43.2	36.5	5.6	1.1
45 to 65					
Middle Atlantic	24.4	18.9	12.7	5.5	11.7
Middle West	20.2	17.6	14.2	2.6	6.0
South	14.4	14.5	10.7	0.1	3.7
Far West	17.5	18.1	12.4	0.6	5.1
65 and over					
Middle Atlantic	12.3	6.2	2.9	6.1	9.4
Middle West	9.2	5.4	4.3	3.8	4.9
South	5.0	3.9	3.3	1.1	1.7
Far West	6.3	4.8	2.4	1.5	3.9

Turning now to the age-distribution of the three populations, data on this point are presented in Table XLI. The figures show that, except for the fact that cities have relatively large numbers of men and women in the age-period twenty to forty-five, the age-distribution of village populations is, in at least three of the four regions, more like that found in the cities than that in the open country.

Table XLII shows the number of children under ten years of age to each 100 married women of childbearing age (fifteen to forty-five). This ratio indicates that the birth-rate in villages is more like the birth-rate in cities than like that in the open country. This table has unusual significance because it shows how much more, proportionately, this nation recruits its rising generation from the country than from the city.

TABLE XLII—DIFFERENCES AMONG (A) VILLAGE, (B) MEDIUM-SIZE CITY AND (C) OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATIONS IN THE RATIO OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 TO EACH 100 MARRIED WOMEN 15 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE, BY REGIONS, 1920

	No. of Children to Each 100 Married Women				
Region	*Villages (a)*	*Cities (b)*	*Open Country (c)*	*Point Differences Between a & b*	*a & c*
Middle Atlantic	120.8	122.7	205.0	1.9	84.2
Middle West	142.9	114.4	184.4	28.5	41.5
South	146.5	110.6	207.0	35.9	60.5
Far West	135.0	107.9	177.4	27.1	42.4

As an occupational classification of the gainfully employed inhabitants of rural areas is not available, a statistical comparison of the occupational distribution of city, village and open-country populations is unfortunately out of the question. Nevertheless, it is almost certain that such a comparison would again show that villagers are more like city dwellers than are the inhabitants of the open country. The data presented in Table XXXV have already revealed that so far as the occupational classifications of their inhabitants are concerned, villages and medium-size cities are much alike. It is a matter of common knowledge that the great majority of the gainfully employed workers in the open country are farmers or farm laborers. Thus it follows that without doubt the occupational distribution of villagers is more like the occupational distribution of people in cities than of people in the open country.

There is doubtless another occupational factor of a non-statistical sort which differentiates the village from the open country more than it differentiates the village from the city. So far as foodstuffs are concerned, the open country is the producer and the village and city populations are the consumers. This leads to a conflict of interest. The farmer is naturally anxious to secure the highest possible prices for his products while the village dwellers and the city dwellers, both as middlemen and as consumers, are interested in buying foodstuffs at the lowest possible price. This conflict is accentuated by the fact that business men in villages and in cities will often make money out of foodstuffs when the farmer himself does not. If food products are selling at low prices, the farmer cannot be prosperous; but the manufacturer and the middleman can make money out of agricultural products provided only there is an advantageous price differential operating in their favor.

On the whole, therefore, this analysis not only confirms Mr. Cressman's conclusion that on a number of important points "the category 'rural' consists of two separate elements, the village and the open country," but, in addition, it tends to demonstrate that as between village and open country the differences are of a fundamental character. Certainly in many respects they are at least as great as the differences between villages and medium-size cities.

Of course, it can be argued that the composition and characteristics of village populations would not differ from the urban population as a whole to anything like the extent that they differ from the thirty-eight medium-size cities. In order to ascertain whether this is true, it was decided to contrast regional differences between the villages and the total urban population with similar differences between the villages and the open-country population. The computation which is given in Tables XLIII and XLIV, again reveals that on the whole, the differences between village and open country are more striking than the differences between village and city. In addition, the proportion of children under ten to married women of child-bearing age again shows (see Table XLII) that this ratio in the village is more like that for the city than like that for the open country.

TABLE XLIII—DIFFERENCES AMONG (A) VILLAGE, (B) URBAN AND (C) OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATIONS ON SPECIFIED POINTS, BY REGIONS, 1920

Item	Per Cent. Villages (a)	Total Urban (b)	Open Country (c)	Point Differences Between a & b	a & c
Population:					
Native white					
Middle Atlantic	94.9	71.4	81.1	23.5	13.8
Middle West	88.9	78.7	90.2	10.2	1.3
South	71.7	70.4	69.9	1.3	1.8
Far West	88.1	78.5	77.2	9.6	10.9
Illiterates, 10 years and over:					
Native white					
Middle Atlantic	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.1
Middle West	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.6
South	2.2	1.7	7.5	0.5	5.3
Far West	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.0	1.9
Tenure of homes:					
Rented					
Middle Atlantic	39.3	69.1	41.2	29.8	1.9
Middle West	32.2	54.7	35.7	22.5	3.5
South	47.3	61.9	54.6	14.6	7.3
Far West	43.6	56.4	36.4	12.8	7.2
Ratio of males to females					
Middle Atlantic	88.0	99.7	118.1	11.7	30.1
Middle West	95.1	102.7	115.0	7.6	19.9
South	94.3	96.8	107.0	2.5	12.7
Far West	105.2	105.9	134.6	0.7	29.4
Ratio of children under 10 to married women 15 to 45 years of age:					
Middle Atlantic	120.8	139.3	205.0	18.5	84.2
Middle West	142.9	123.5	184.4	19.4	41.5
South	146.5	115.3	207.0	31.2	60.5
Far West	135.0	106.6	177.4	28.4	42.4

The data disclosed by this investigation seem to support the general position, which is rapidly gaining ground among rural sociologists, that the village and the open country differ so widely from each other that the village should constitute a separate category. Mr. Stuart A. Rice, writing in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* for March, 1924, states: "We appear to need new categories which will permit of easy segregation and comparison of the three important types associated with the numerical concentration of population, namely, the urban dweller, the villager and the true countryman." The

TABLE XLIV—DIFFERENCES AMONG (A) VILLAGE, (B) URBAN, AND (C) OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATIONS IN AGE-DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Age-Group and Region	*Per Cent.* *Villages (a)*	*Total Urban (b)*	*Open Country (c)*	*Point Differences Between a & b*	*a & c*
		Males			
Under 10					
Middle Atlantic	16.3	20.3	24.7	4.0	8.4
Middle West	18.2	18.6	23.3	0.4	5.1
South	22.3	18.9	27.7	3.4	5.4
Far West	19.1	15.9	21.8	3.2	2.7
10 to 20					
Middle Atlantic	15.4	16.7	20.0	1.3	4.6
Middle West	17.5	15.7	20.6	1.8	3.1
South	19.8	17.8	24.1	2.0	4.3
Far West	16.6	14.4	17.3	2.2	0.7
20 to 45					
Middle Atlantic	33.4	42.3	34.8	8.9	1.4
Middle West	32.9	43.7	34.5	10.8	1.6
South	36.5	43.3	30.7	6.8	5.8
Far West	36.8	43.8	39.2	7.0	2.4
45 to 65					
Middle Atlantic	23.8	17.1	16.2	6.7	7.6
Middle West	21.4	17.5	16.5	3.9	4.9
South	16.3	16.1	13.5	0.2	2.8
Far West	20.2	20.3	17.5	0.1	2.7
65 and over					
Middle Atlantic	11.0	3.5	4.1	7.5	6.9
Middle West	9.7	4.2	5.1	5.5	4.6
South	4.7	3.5	4.0	1.2	0.7
Far West	7.1	5.0	3.9	2.1	3.2
		Females			
Under 10					
Middle Atlantic	14.2	19.9	28.8	5.7	14.6
Middle West	17.0	18.8	25.9	1.8	8.9
South	20.5	18.3	28.9	2.2	8.4
Far West	19.7	16.6	28.4	3.1	8.7
10 to 20					
Middle Atlantic	15.2	17.2	21.0	2.0	5.8
Middle West	18.2	16.9	21.4	1.3	3.2
South	21.0	19.0	24.5	2.0	3.5
Far West	18.8	15.9	20.3	2.9	1.5
20 to 45					
Middle Atlantic	33.8	42.0	34.6	8.2	0.8
Middle West	35.2	42.8	34.2	7.6	1.0
South	38.8	44.1	32.5	5.3	6.3
Far West	37.6	43.8	36.5	6.2	1.1
45 to 65					
Middle Atlantic	24.4	16.4	12.7	8.0	11.7
Middle West	20.2	16.6	14.2	3.6	6.0
South	14.4	14.4	10.7	0.0	3.7
Far West	17.5	18.4	12.4	0.9	5.1
65 and over					
Middle Atlantic	12.3	4.3	2.9	8.0	9.4
Middle West	9.2	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.9
South	5.0	4.0	3.3	1.0	1.7
Far West	6.3	5.2	2.4	1.1	3.9

basis for Mr. Rice's statement is an analysis of recent election returns in Wisconsin and Minnesota which shows that in both these states the farmers voted "radical" while the "small town voters were highly conservative." Clearly the available evidence indicates that the differences between village and open-country dwellers are of a fundamental character.

Chapter VII

WHAT FUNCTIONS DO VILLAGERS PERFORM?

This discussion, having dealt with the available data about the number of people living in villages and with the composition of the populations of agricultural villages, will now deal with some of the many functions that agricultural villages perform.

It cannot be concerned with all of these functions, because it is almost entirely confined to the use of Census data, which fail to throw light upon some of the services rendered by villages. Moreover, certain functions, such as the manufacturing activities of villages and the extent to which they supply labor for the farms, have already been considered. Therefore, the present chapter will be confined to an analysis of village data about teachers, clergymen, lawyers, doctors and trained nurses; and the purpose will be to ascertain the adequacy of the services as indicated by the number of persons engaged in the service. In other words, this discussion will try to show how adequately agricultural villages are equipped professionally to function in the fields of education, religion, law and health.

The relative importance of the different professional classes living in villages is presented in Table XLV,[1] which shows that in each region the majority of village professional men are either teachers, clergymen, physicians or lawyers. Of the four, clergymen constitute the most numerous group. Among women, on the other hand, teaching is the most popular professional pursuit. On a regional basis, teachers constitute from 76 to 85 per cent. of the professionally employed women in villages, while the male and female teachers combined comprise from 42 to 48 per cent. of all the professional people in villages.

[1] The figures in Table XXXVI have already shown that villages as compared with these cities have relatively large numbers of gainfully employed men and much larger numbers of gainfully employed women engaged in professional pursuits.

In order to indicate the significance of the Census data for villages, Table XLV gives for comparative purposes similar data for the thirty-eight medium-size cities. The comparison is important because it serves to indicate how much less varied professional services are in villages than in cities. This is shown by the fact that villages have relatively low proportions of "other professional" pursuits; which term, used to designate all professional persons not otherwise listed in this table, includes actors, architects, engineers, sculptors and others. In villages, this group is decidedly less numerous than in cities. The same situation prevails among the women, although to a less extent.

TABLE XLV—DISTRIBUTION OF PROFESSIONAL CLASSES IN VILLAGES AND MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES, BY SEX AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Per Cent.

Professional Persons	Middle Atlantic 34 Villages	Middle Atlantic 10 Cities	East North Central 65 Villages	East North Central 10 Cities	South 44 Villages	South 10 Cities	Far West 34 Villages	Far West 8 Cities
				Males				
Teachers *	18.1	10.5	17.3	12.2	11.7	14.1	16.5	10.3
Musicians and music teachers	1.8	7.4	2.4	6.5	0.7	4.1	1.5	7.2
Clergymen	20.9	10.2	19.6	10.0	24.2	16.6	16.4	8.3
Lawyers †	13.2	10.6	13.7	13.4	22.6	14.7	14.0	14.9
Physicians	16.6	12.4	16.2	14.1	21.3	14.2	16.4	11.1
Dentists	7.3	5.5	9.3	7.1	7.2	4.2	8.0	7.1
Veterinary surgeons	4.3	1.0	6.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.1	0.9
Trained nurses	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other professionals	17.6	41.9	14.7	34.4	11.0	30.8	24.0	39.7
				Females				
Teachers *	79.3	57.2	80.7	57.1	85.4	59.9	75.9	57.4
Musicians and music teachers	7.2	10.9	6.9	10.2	8.4	8.7	7.1	10.4
Clergymen	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Lawyers †	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	..	0.2	..	0.2
Physicians	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.4
Dentists	..	‡	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
Veterinary surgeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trained nurses	7.4	23.5	6.1	22.3	3.6	23.4	8.3	20.6
Other professionals	4.4	7.1	5.0	8.3	2.0	6.9	7.0	9.5

* Includes not only school-teachers but college presidents and professors and teachers of athletics, dancing, etc.
† Includes judges and justices.
‡ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The fact that "other professionals" constitute a larger group in cities than in villages tends to explain many of the other village and urban differences revealed by Table XLV. For example, the only reason why, in the Middle West, the proportion

of male lawyers is as high in villages as in cities, is that in this area the "other professional" group is more than twice as large in cities as in villages. The effect of this factor can be demonstrated by working out the distribution of the professional persons in villages and in cities when "other professionals" have been eliminated from both populations. Such a computation is presented in Table XLVI and makes it clear that when the comparison is thus limited to identical occupations, the distribution of the males of these professional classes is much the same in villages and cities. Among the males the only differences consistent throughout all four regions are for clergymen and veterinary surgeons to be relatively numerous in villages and for the percentages of musicians and trained nurses to be comparatively high in cities. Among the women, the chief differences between the two populations lie in the fact that villages have proportionately more teachers and fewer musicians and trained nurses than have the cities.

TABLE XLVI—DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIFIED PROFESSIONAL CLASSES IN VILLAGES AND MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES, BY SEX AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Per Cent.

Professional Persons	*Middle Atlantic*		*Middle West*		*South*		*Far West*	
	34 Villages	*10 Cities*	*65 Villages*	*10 Cities*	*44 Villages*	*10 Cities*	*34 Villages*	*8 Cities*
				Males				
Teachers*	22.0	18.1	20.3	18.6	13.1	20.3	21.7	17.1
Musicians and music teachers	2.2	12.8	2.8	9.9	0.8	5.9	2.0	12.0
Clergymen	25.4	17.6	22.9	15.3	27.2	23.9	21.5	13.7
Lawyers†	16.0	18.2	16.0	20.4	25.3	21.3	18.4	24.7
Physicians	20.2	21.3	19.0	21.5	24.0	20.6	21.5	18.4
Dentists	8.8	9.4	10.9	10.8	8.1	6.1	10.6	11.7
Veterinary surgeons	5.2	1.7	7.9	2.7	1.4	1.3	4.1	1.6
Trained nurses	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8
				Females				
Teachers*	82.9	61.6	84.9	62.3	87.2	64.3	81.6	63.5
Musicians and music teachers	7.6	11.7	7.3	11.1	8.6	9.3	7.6	11.4
Clergymen	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lawyers†	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	..	0.3	..	0.2
Physicians	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.6
Dentists	..	‡	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3
Veterinary surgeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trained nurses	7.7	25.3	6.4	24.3	3.6	25.2	9.0	22.7

* Includes not only school-teachers but college presidents and professors and teachers of athletics, dancing, etc.
† Includes judges and justices.
‡ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The next step will be to ascertain whether in proportion to the total population the villages have more or fewer representatives of each of these professional groups than have cities.

TEACHERS

Taking up first of all the teaching profession, the Census reveals that a total of 3,415 male and female teachers live in the 177 villages. This is an average of nearly twenty teachers to the village. The variations from this average are very wide. At one extreme is a small village in the South that has only one resident teacher, while at the other end of the scale are two large villages in the Middle West with sixty-nine teachers. The middle half of the villages have from eleven to twenty-five teachers.

The number of teachers naturally varies with the size of the village. All but eleven of the sixty-nine small villages have fewer than sixteen teachers each, while all but six of the thirty-seven large villages had more than sixteen to the village.

Probably the best way to bring out the significance of these data about the number of teachers living in villages is to show what the figures mean in terms of the number of village pupils to each teacher. The Census facts show that the total number of village pupils from seven to twenty-one years of age attending school in the 177 villages is 42,454. Thus 3,415 teachers living in these villages means an average of one teacher to every twelve pupils.

This proportion varies regionally. In the Middle Atlantic and Middle West villages there is a teacher to every eleven pupils, while in the South there is one teacher to every sixteen pupils. The Far West falls in between with thirteen.

Compared with similar ratios in cities, all of these proportions are remarkably low. Data for the thirty-eight medium-size cities show that in the Far West there is one teacher to every sixteen pupils between seven and twenty-one years of age; in the Middle West, one to every seventeen; while in the South, the ratio is one to nineteen, and in the Middle Atlantic, one to twenty-three. In other words, the average number of pupils for each teacher is consistently higher in cities than in villages.

How can the disproportionately large number of teachers

in villages be explained? Undoubtedly, the most important factor is that the village teacher serves both village and open-country inhabitants. Of course, the same situation also prevails to a certain extent in cities. Some country boys attend city school; but proportionately the number is much smaller than the number of country boys who attend village schools. Unfortunately, it is impossible to find out from Census data the exact number of open-country pupils that attend either village or city schools. It is possible, however, to secure this data for villages by drawing upon the Institute's field studies. As a part of its total village study, the Institute sent trained investigators into 140 of the 177 villages included in its special Census tabulation. In three of the four regions, these field workers were able to ascertain for a large majority of all schools, parochial as well as public, the actual number of open-country pupils attending village schools. A tabulation of this information appears in Table XLVII, which makes it clear that from 19 per cent. to 32 per cent. of the white grammar-school pupils in villages and 44 per cent. of the Negro grammar-school children, come from the open country. Of village high-school pupils, the proportions from the open country are even higher, being 44 per cent. in the Middle West and South, and almost one-half in the Far West. Clearly, village schools serve the open country.

TABLE XLVII—PROPORTION OF VILLAGE SCHOOL PUPILS* THAT LIVE IN THE OPEN COUNTRY, BY REGIONS, 1920

Region	*Villages Reporting*	*Per Cent. from Open Country In Grade Schools*	*In High Schools*
Middle West	60	19.5	44.1
South			
White	29	32.0	43.4
Negro	15	44.1	†
Far West	22	26.7	49.4

* Includes pupils attending parochial schools as well as public school pupils.
† Base less than 100.

When both the village pupils and the open-country pupils taught in village schools are taken into account, the number of pupils to each teacher becomes 16 in the Middle West, 24 in the South and 21 in the Far West. In other words, if one corrects for the number of open-country pupils served by village

schools, the number of pupils to the teacher is slightly higher in cities than in villages of the Middle West but higher in villages than in cities of the South and Far West.

Closely allied with the teachers are the people who are gainfully employed as musicians and music teachers. In the 177 villages there are 320 professional persons of this kind. Fifty villages, however, have no gainfully employed persons who make their living through music, while the largest number in any one village is nine.

Compared with the number of musicians and music teachers relative to the population in medium-size cities, the number in villages is small, varying from only twelve in the South to seventeen in the Middle West to each 10,000 village inhabitants. In cities, on the other hand, these numbers vary from sixteen in the South to twenty-seven in the Far West.

CLERGYMEN

Taking up next the functions performed by villages in the field of organized religion, the Census facts show that there are 776 clergymen living in the 177 villages, or an average of more than four to each village. The variations from the average are marked—one small far-western village has no ministers, while a large southern center has fifteen.

The number of ministers living in villages varies from region to region and also with the size of the villages concerned. The number of clergymen for every ten villages averages thirty-five in the Far West, thirty-eight in the Middle Atlantic, forty-five in the Middle West, and fifty-four in the South.

Large villages naturally have more ministers than small places. Only nineteen of the sixty-nine small villages have more than three resident clergymen each, while all but three of the thirty-seven large villages have more than this number.

In relation to the total population, the proportionate number of ministers steadily decreases with the increasing size of the village. This can be demonstrated by working out the number of clergymen for each thousand inhabitants in villages of varying size. Results are shown in Table XLVIII, which reveals that, on the average, the number of clergymen in villages is

three or four to each thousand village men, women and children. In the small villages of each region, this proportion is decidedly higher than in the large ones, with medium-size villages falling in between.

Even the relatively small number of ministers found in larger villages is, in proportion to the population, much greater than the number in cities. Data on this point are also included in Table XLVIII and make it plain that, on the whole, the relative number of clergymen living in the villages of each region is, roughly, twice as large as in cities.

TABLE XLVIII—CLERGYMEN TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF VARYING SIZE AND IN MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES, BY REGIONS, 1920

		Clergymen per Thousand			
		In Villages			*In*
Region	*Total*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*	*Cities*
Middle Atlantic	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.1	1.2
Middle West	3.5	4.7	3.4	2.9	1.4
South	4.2	5.4	4.3	3.6	2.4
Far West	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.4

The very high proportion of ministers living in villages is again explained, at least, in part, by the fact that village ministers serve not only village populations but those of the open-country. On this point, it is interesting to note that the Institute, through its field investigations, secured information about the number of members of village churches that live in the open country. These data were obtained for 609 of the 648 white Protestant churches in the 140 villages surveyed, and for fifty-two of the fifty-seven Protestant Negro churches in the South. They show that 27,297 of the 76,515 members of the white Protestant churches in villages, 36 per cent., live in the open-country. The fifty-two Negro churches have 1,318 open-country members in a total membership of 4,008. In other words, one-third of the church-members that belong to village churches come from the open country. Even if one corrects for the open-country members that belong to village churches, the relative number of ministers in villages is still disproportionately high compared with the relative number in cities.

The South, which has proportionately the largest number of ministers living in villages, has the lowest proportion—one-

quarter—of open-country people as members of village churches; while the Far West, which has, on the whole, the smallest number of ministers, has the highest proportion—three-eighths—of its members living in the open country. In other words, the number of village ministers in proportion to the populations they serve is comparatively high in the South and low in the Far West.

LAWYERS

The extent of the legal services rendered by villages is indicated by the fact that 600 gainfully employed lawyers live in the 177 villages. This is an average of ten lawyers to every three villages. Forty-one of the places studied have no lawyers, while one village has sixteen.

TABLE XLIX—LAWYERS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES AND IN MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES, BY REGIONS, 1920

	Lawyers per Thousand		
	In Villages		
Region	*County Seat*	*Non-County Seat*	*In Cities*
Middle Atlantic	4.5	2.0	1.3
Middle West	4.1	1.1	1.9
South	5.3	1.5	2.2
Far West	4.5	1.4	2.4

There is one outstanding consideration that helps to determine the number of lawyers in a village—whether or not the place is a county-seat. Four hundred and three of the 600 lawyers live in the fifty-six villages that are county-seats. Not one of the county-seats has fewer than three lawyers, while the number most frequently found is seven. Of the 121 villages that were not county seats 41 had no resident lawyers.

The size of a village is also, of course, another factor that helps to determine the number of lawyers living there. Large villages have more lawyers than small ones.

The number of lawyers who live in villages having been shown, it is now possible to compare the proportions found in villages with similar ratios for cities. Such data are presented in Table XLIX, and reveal that in all regions except the Middle Atlantic, the number of lawyers in cities is high compared with

the number in non-county seat villages; but that the number found in county-seat villages is in every region much higher than the proportions in cities.

The large number of lawyers in villages is again explained by the fact that village lawyers serve open-country as well as village inhabitants. A county-seat village, by the very nature of the case, provides certain legal facilities for the entire county; and even the non-county seat villages furnish virtually the only available legal services for the open-country population round about them. The field workers of the Institute who visited 140 villages found virtually no lawyers living in the open-country areas adjacent to the villages. In other words, the open-country populations of the surrounding country-side naturally turn to villages when they need legal advice. Here, then, is another function which villages perform not only for their own inhabitants but for open-country people as well.

Finally, with respect to the medical services performed by villages, the available Census data are unusually rich, since the Census enumerates separately the number of gainfully employed physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons and trained nurses.

PHYSICIANS

The number of physicians to the village in the 177 villages varies from one to eleven, and the aggregate total is 676. Of course, the large villages have more physicians than the small centers have; but the increase does not keep pace with the growth of village populations, with the result that the proportionate number of doctors decreases as the villages become larger. This is demonstrated by Table L, which shows that in every region the number of physicians to each 1,000 villagers is appreciably higher in small villages than in large ones.

Compared with the proportions found in medium-size cities, however, there are decidedly higher relative numbers of physicians in villages. This comparison, which is also presented as a part of Table L, shows that even the larger villages have more physicians to each 1,000 inhabitants than have cities. These figures do not mean, however, that villages have a larger number of doctors *in proportion to the population that they serve.*

It is a well-known fact that village physicians serve open-country inhabitants as well as villagers. The first-hand studies of the Institute's field workers found that almost no doctors live in the open-country areas adjacent to villages. Open-country inhabitants are therefore compelled to turn to villages when they want medical attention.

TABLE L—PHYSICIANS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF VARYING SIZE AND IN MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES, BY REGIONS, 1920

		Physicians per Thousand			
		In Villages			*In*
Region	*Total*	*Small*	*Medium*	*Large*	*Cities*
Middle Atlantic	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	1.6
Middle West	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.2
South	3.6	5.3	3.8	2.8	2.1
Far West	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.0

Through the field studies of the Institute it is possible to approximate the size of the open-country population served by village doctors, since in each one of the 140 villages visited by the field workers the total population of the different village communities was carefully estimated. By "village community" is meant "the population of that area in which a majority of the people have a majority of their social, economic and religious interests in common." The results of these first-hand investigations, which are summarized in Table LI, make it clear that, with the exception of one size-group in one region, more people live in the open-country areas of village communities than in the villages themselves.

The information in Table LI makes it possible to work out the number of doctors for each 1,000 inhabitants in the 177 village *communities*. This procedure is justified because, as was mentioned before, virtually no doctors live in the open-country areas of village communities.

This computation furnishes a basis for comparing the relative number of physicians in village communities with the number in medium-size cities; and in this way to come to some conclusions about the adequacy of these services in the two population areas. It may be argued that this procedure is not warranted because city doctors undoubtedly serve certain patients that live outside the city limits, and therefore that it is not fair to compare the number of city doctors per 1,000 city inhabitants with

the number of village doctors per 1,000 of the population living in the entire village community. In this connection, however, it should be borne in mind that a village community includes only "the population of that area in which a *majority* of the people have a *majority* of their social, economic and religious interests in common."

Thus the population of a village community as defined by the Institute will fail to include many open-country inhabitants that regularly turn to that village when they need the services of a physician. This factor should more than compensate for the out-of-town patients that were omitted when computing city

TABLE LI—AVERAGE SIZE OF THE VILLAGE AND THE OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATIONS IN 140 VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, BY SIZE AND BY REGIONS, 1920

Size of Village	*Region*			
	Middle Atlantic	*Middle West*	*South*	*Far West*
Weighted * total				
Total	2,559	2,963	4,273	2,891
Village	1,088	1,301	1,303	1,230
Open country	1,471	1,662	2,970	1,661
Small				
Total	2,050	1,765	3,054	1,793
Village	763	733	603	664
Open country	1,287	1,032	2,451	1,129
Medium				
Total	2,871	3,055	4,358	3,200
Village	1,290	1,312	1,327	1,228
Open country	1,581	1,743	3,031	1,972
Large				
Total	3,988	4,655	5,676	4,512
Village	1,991	2,170	2,136	2,364
Open country	1,997	2,485	3,540	2,148

* Weighted according to size-distribution of the 177 villages.

ratios. It is therefore very significant to find, as Table LII so clearly shows, that village communities, whether small or large, have far fewer doctors than have medium-size cities. Diagram VII presents these figures graphically, and reveals that in every region cities have from one-third more to nearly twice as many doctors as have village communities. These differences are all the more significant because the distance a village doctor must travel in visiting many of his rural patients makes it difficult for him to care for as many people as can a city doctor.

TABLE LII—PHYSICIANS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND IN MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES, BY REGIONS, 1920

Region	Total	Physicians per Thousand In Village Communities: Small	Medium	Large	In Cities
Middle Atlantic	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.6
Middle West	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.2
South	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.1
Far West	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.0

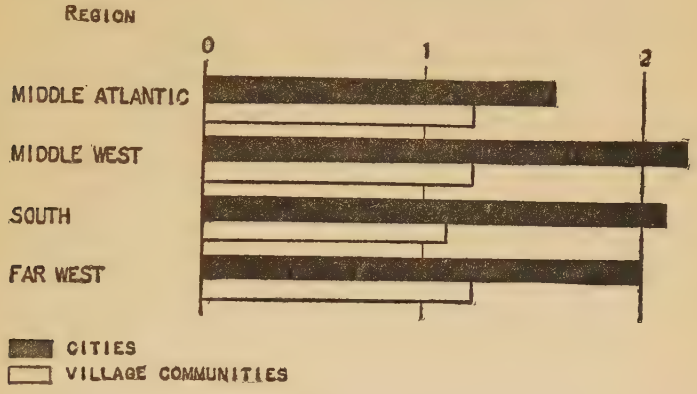

DIAGRAM VII

Number of Physicians to Each 1,000 of the Population in Cities and in Village Communities, by Regions, 1920

DENTISTS, VETERINARY SURGEONS AND TRAINED NURSES

Turning now to the dental services performed by villages, the Census facts show that there are 313 dentists in the 177 villages, an average of less than two dentists to the village. Twenty-three villages have no dentists, while one large village in the Far West has as many as six. Sixty-three villages have one dentist, and forty-three have two. Most of the small villages have but one dentist, while all but two of the thirty-seven large villages have two or more each.

In proportion to the number of dentists found in medium-size cities, the number found in the villages themselves is relatively large. If, however, the open-country populations served by village dentists are again taken into consideration, village

communities have fewer dentists than have cities. These ratios are presented in Table LIII.

Of course, it can be argued that the poor showing made by village communities is explained by the inclusion in the analysis of the twenty-three villages that have no dentists.

TABLE LIII—DENTISTS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN (A) VILLAGES, (B) VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND (C) MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES, BY REGIONS, 1920

	Dentists per Thousand		
Region	*In Villages* (*a*)	*In Village Communities* (*b*)	*In Cities* (*c*)
Middle Atlantic	1.2	0.5	0.7
Middle West	1.6	0.7	1.0
South	1.2	0.4	0.6
Far West	1.4	0.6	1.2

If, however, those villages that have one or more dentists are considered as a separate group, the number to each 1,000 inhabitants in village communities becomes 0.6, in the Middle Atlantic region, while remaining virtually unchanged in the other three areas. So far, therefore, as the present sample is concerned, the conclusion is warranted that one-eighth of the village communities have no dentists at all, and that the remaining places have appreciably fewer dentists than have cities in proportion to the population that they serve.

Since the 177 villages included in this study are somewhat larger than the average, and since the smaller villages are the ones that, on the whole, have no dentists, it seems safe to conclude that the findings of this study tend to overestimate rather than to underestimate the dental services performed by all villages. Unless village teeth are of better quality than are town teeth, they are less adequately cared for.

Data regarding veterinary surgeons in villages show that while there are 157 of these doctors in the 177 villages, nevertheless there are seventy-five villages that have none. The numbers vary regionally. Only twelve of the forty-four villages in the South have a doctor of this sort, while all but twelve of the sixty-five far-western villages have one or more veterinaries. Even these numbers, however, are proportionately higher than the numbers found in cities.

Coming finally to the facts about trained nurses, the Census data show the total number in the 177 villages to be 221. But eighty-seven villages have no such nurses, while forty-two have but one and twenty-six but two. The remaining 127 nurses are, therefore, distributed among only twenty-two villages. In the main, these are places with public and private hospitals or with health resorts. In other words, half of the villages analyzed have no nurses, while one-eighth of the villages have half the nurses.

TABLE LIV—NURSES TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN (A) VILLAGES, (B) VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND (C) MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES, BY REGIONS, 1920

	Nurses per Thousand		
	In Villages	*In Village Communities*	*In Cities*
Region	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
Middle Atlantic	1.1	0.5	2.4
Middle West	1.2	0.5	3.1
South	0.5	0.2	2.9
Far West	1.3	0.6	3.2

Compared with the numbers of nurses relative to the population in cities, the numbers found in villages are very small. Data on this point are given in Table LIV. Whether the number of nurses be considered in relation to the population of the villages themselves or in relation to the total population of the entire village community, the relative numbers are far smaller than those for cities. This is particularly true in the South.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN VILLAGES OF VARYING SIZE

Each of the more important professional classes in villages having been analyzed separately, it is now possible to find out the combination of professional services rendered by villages of varying size. Information on this point is presented in Table LV, and makes it clear that the professional functions rendered by villages steadily expand with the increasing size of the village. Every one of the large villages has at least ten teachers, two clergymen, three physicians, one lawyer and one dentist, while the only professional persons found in every small village are one teacher and one physician. Three-quarters of all the large villages have not fewer than twenty-one teachers each, five clergymen, four physicians, four lawyers, two dentists, one mu-

sician and one veterinary surgeon; while three-quarters of the small villages have only seven teachers, two clergymen and two physicians each.

TABLE LV—MINIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DIFFERENT PROFESSIONS IN VILLAGES OF VARYING SIZE, 1920

	Proportion of Villages Having Designated Number of Professional Persons											
	Large Villages				*Medium Villages*				*Small Villages*			
Profession	*All*	¾	½	¼	*All*	¾	½	¼	*All*	¾	½	¼
Teachers *	10	21	29	36	5	14	19	27	1	7	11	14
Clergymen	2	5	6	7	1	3	4	6	..	2	3	4
Physicians	3	4	5	6	1	3	4	5	1	2	2	3
Lawyers †	1	4	6	9	..	1	3	5	..	..	1	3
Dentists	1	2	3	4	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	1
Musicians and music teachers	..	1	3	5	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	2
Veterinary surgeons	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
Trained nurses	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1

* Includes not only school-teachers but college presidents and professors and teachers of athletics, dancing, etc.
† Includes judges and justices.

The table indicates, therefore, the order in which the average village, as it increases in size, expands its professional functions. The only professional persons in very small villages are, with few exceptions, the teacher, the doctor and the clergymen. As the village grows larger, the lawyer and the dentist enter. Further increases in size bring the musician and the veterinary surgeon, while last of all comes the trained nurse.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

ANALYSIS OF THE "RURAL" AND THE "URBAN" POPULATION FIGURES FOR CERTAIN NEW ENGLAND STATES AS GIVEN IN THE 1920 CENSUS.

Analysis seems to prove that, because of conditions peculiar to New England, the "rural" and the "urban" population figures for 1920 as published by the United States Census Bureau for certain New England states, particularly for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, are not comparable with those for other states.

The fact that these figures are not comparable was first indicated when a special count of the population, as of 1920, of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island villages listed in the Rand McNally Atlas, was compared with the total rural population given by the 1920 Census. This comparison shows that the population of atlas villages actually exceeds the total rural population as given by the Census, even though the term "rural" is supposed to include not only the open-country population but the population of places having fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

In Massachusetts, for instance, the number of people reported by the atlas as living in villages is 256,303, while the total rural population as reported by the 1920 Census is only 202,108. In other words, the combined open-country and village population as given in the Census, is actually 54,195 less than the village population alone as furnished by the atlas. In Rhode Island, the situation is even more surprising. There the village population given in the atlas is 72,805, or more than four and a half times as great as the state's total rural population of 15,217, as given by the Census. This means that for the two states combined, the atlas total for villages alone is 111,783 greater than the entire rural population total given by the Census.

Obviously, these figures reveal a serious discrepancy somewhere. Further analysis indicates that these differences arise out of the local form of government peculiar to those states. It is a matter of common knowledge that in parts of New England it is not the

custom for villages to incorporate as separate municipalities. Instead the local government is organized on a township basis. These primary divisions of the county, which are there known as "towns," usually cover an area of more than twenty-five square miles. In such cases the Census classified as urban the total population of each township or "town" having an aggregate population of 2,500 or more. To illustrate, suppose a "town" has a total population of 2,697. The entire population of this "town" would be therefore classified by the Census as urban, because it is "an incorporated place having 2,500 inhabitants or more." In actual fact, however, the total population of the "town," not including the hamlets and open-country areas, is probably distributed in one or two small centers, no one of which has 2,500 inhabitants. Populations grouped in this way in other parts of the country would be classed as rural instead of urban. That this general situation prevails in scores of "towns" is clearly indicated by the fact that out of the 152 "towns" (townships) in Massachusetts and Rhode Island that are classed by the Census as entirely urban, fifty-four have populations below 4,000. If one imagines 4,000 people scattered over an area of twenty-five square miles, the error involved in calling such an area "urban" becomes obvious.

The Census itself, in commenting upon this situation, states:[1]

> . . . "those towns [i.e., townships] having 2,500 or more inhabitants in the three states named [Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire] are treated as urban, although portions of their areas are rural in character. The urban areas in the three states in question, as classified by the census, thus contain a certain number of inhabitants who in other sections of the country would be segregated as rural. Nevertheless, in most of the Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island towns having 2,500 inhabitants or more by far the greater part of the population resides within the more densely settled areas, so that the proportion classed as urban, considering each state as a whole, is not greatly exaggerated by the practice adopted."

The available information does not seem to bear out this contention. The data indicate that at least in Massachusetts and Rhode Island the Census total decidedly exaggerates the urban populations and that it underestimates the rural populations very greatly indeed. This was demonstrated by subtracting from the total population of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the aggregate population of the cities of 2,500 and over in each state. The actual figures used in this computation are as follows:

[1] *Fourteenth Census*, Vol. I, p. 43.

ESTIMATED RURAL POPULATIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND, 1920

	Massachusetts	*Rhode Island*
(a) Total population of State, 1920 Census	3,852,356	604,397
(b) Population of all cities listed separately in 1920 Census	2,741,599	429,175
(c) Population of all towns (townships) having more than 10,000 inhabitants, 1920 Census	402,478	72,187
(d) Population of all centers with populations of 2,500 or more, listed in two atlases but not included under (b) or (c)	36,700	17,626
(e) Doubling of item (d) to care for possible non-reporting in atlases	36,700	17,626
(f) Total (b + c + d + e)	3,217,477	536,614
(g) Estimated rural population (a — f)	634,879	67,783
(h) Rural population given in 1920 Census	202,108	15,217

This table indicates that the combined rural population of the two states should be 702,662, instead of 217,325 as given by the Census.

Consider for a moment the reliability of these rural population figures. They were obtained by subtracting the urban population of the two states from their total populations. The total population of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was secured directly from the Census and is therefore an official figure. To a considerable extent the urban population of each state was also secured from Government sources. In both Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the Census publishes population data for all of the larger cities. Thus it was possible to get a Government figure for the urban population of thirty-eight Massachusetts cities and six Rhode Island cities. In every case this Census information was used in computing the total urban population for the two states.

The only urban places for which official population figures were not available were those smaller cities whose populations were not listed separately by the Census. To get at the aggregate population of all these places of over 2,500 whose populations were not listed, it was decided first of all to consider as urban the entire population of every township in either Massachusetts or Rhode Island which had 10,000 or more inhabitants. This procedure, of course, tended to overestimate the populations that were actually urban in these towns. The average area of the "towns" in these states is over twenty-five square miles, so that parts of the towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants are undoubtedly rural. Nevertheless, these rural areas were classified as urban. This procedure was adopted in order to be conservative in estimating the extent of the discrepancy made by the Census when classifying the populations of these states into urban and rural.

In addition to classifying as urban the total population of all "towns" with 10,000 inhabitants or more, the total population of all the centers having 2,500 inhabitants or more but located in "towns" with less than 10,000 inhabitants were also included in the urban total. The number and size of such centers were secured from two atlases—Cram's and Rand McNally's. To avoid duplication, no atlas figure was included if the place was located in a "town" having more than 10,000 inhabitants, or if its population was available directly from the Census. With these exceptions, every atlas city listed was included provided either atlas claimed that it had a population of 2,500 or more. The population of every one of the cities taken from the atlas was assumed to be the larger figure listed in either atlas. As a further precaution, the population of these atlas centers was doubled in order to allow for any possible non-reporting on the part of the atlases. On this basis, the aggregate urban population of the two states is 3,754,091. Subtracting this figure from that for the entire population of both states, the combined rural population of Massachusetts and Rhode Island becomes 702,662, which compares with 217,325 reported by the Census.

There remains another body of evidence bearing upon the general conclusion that the Census figures for Massachusetts and Rhode Island underestimate the rural population of these states by hundreds of thousands. It is possible to compare the rural population of Massachusetts with that of New Jersey where population conditions are similar to those in Massachusetts, but where the local form of government is different. These two states are strikingly alike. Both are small, New Jersey having a total land area of approximately 7,500 square miles and Massachusetts of 8,000. New Jersey has a total population of 3,155,900, compared with 3,852,356 in Massachusetts. The former state has a farm population of 143,708, compared with 118,554 in Massachusetts. Both states have about the same concentration of population. Mr. Rossiter, writing in his recent monograph, "Increase of Population in the United States, 1910-1920," found that 78 per cent. of the population of each state lives within a ten-mile radius of cities of 100,000 and over. In view of these facts, it is significant that New Jersey's total rural population is given as 680,964, while the total rural population of Massachusetts is listed as only 202,108. This difference of 478,856 in the rural populations of these two states is the more surprising when it is borne in mind that Massachusetts has a larger land area than New Jersey.

As a final check upon this part of the analysis, it was decided, for comparative purposes, to try to compute the rural population of

New Jersey on the same basis as that employed in Massachusetts. In other words, an effort was made to determine what the rural populations of New Jersey would be if all the people living in each township having 2,500 inhabitants or more were classified as urban. This computation was not easy because in New Jersey the Census does not compile the total population of each township separately. The only figures for New Jersey which the Government provides township by township are those giving the number of people living outside of the incorporated places. Of course the Census lists separately the population of each incorporated place, whether it be a city, a town, a village, or a borough; but since it does not give the location by townships of each incorporated place, it is difficult to determine the aggregate population of each New Jersey township.

By use of official maps of New Jersey as well as of the State Industrial Directory, and by local inquiry, it has been possible to ascertain in what townships the majority of incorporated places are located. This furnishes a basis for an incomplete count of the number and population of the townships in New Jersey having 2,500 inhabitants or more. Even this incomplete count, however, proves that the rural population of New Jersey, when computed by the practice adopted in Massachusetts, is far smaller than the figure given in the Census. Using Census figures exclusively, all that is necessary is to add to the known population of each New Jersey township found to have 2,500 inhabitants or more, the total population of all cities located outside of these townships. This computation shows that on this basis the total urban population would be 2,959,854, and means that the rural population would be only 196,046, or 484,918 less than the figure given by the Census. This figure checks remarkably with the difference found in the Census between the rural populations of New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Summarizing the results of this analysis of the rural population of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the facts show that the village populations of the two states as listed in the Rand McNally Atlas total 329,108; while the total rural population as reported in the Census is only 217,325. Because of the discrepancy between the two figures, an effort was made to determine the rural populations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island by subtracting their estimated urban populations from their total populations. This computation indicates that the combined rural population of the two states is over 700,000, or three times the figure given by the Census. This estimate was then confirmed by comparing the rural population of Massachusetts with that of New Jersey, which has population conditions remarkably similar to those of Massachusetts but a different

form of local government. This comparison shows that New Jersey's total rural population, not obtained on the township basis, is 680,964, while the total rural population of Massachusetts, obtained on the township basis, is 202,108. This difference of 478,856 is the more surprising when it is remembered that Massachusetts has a larger land area than New Jersey. As a final check it was decided to compute the rural population of New Jersey on the same basis as that employed in Massachusetts. On this basis, the rural population of New Jersey would be 196,046 instead of 680,964 as given by the Census.

In the light of these facts it is conservative to conclude that the present Census figures for Rhode Island and Massachusetts underestimate the rural populations of those states by 485,000. This means that the rural population figures of the Census decidedly minimize not only the relative importance of the rural population of both Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but of all New England. The aggregate rural population of this region is given by the Census as 1,535,836, so that even assuming that any discrepancies in New Hampshire are negligible, a difference of 485,000 in the rural populations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island means that the rural population of New England should be about 30 per cent. greater than the total given by the Census. Obviously, if this analysis is correct, the rural population figures for New England as given in the 1920 Census are not comparable with those for other areas.

Appendix B

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED WORKERS ACCORDING TO THEIR "SOCIAL-ECONOMIC" STATUS

(Based Upon the Classification Devised by Alba M. Edwards.)

I. Proprietors, officials, and managers

1. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry
   - Dairy farmers, farmers, and stock raisers
   - Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, and nurserymen
   - Apiarists
   - Poultry raisers
   - Managers, officials, owners, and proprietors of log and timber camps

2. Extraction of minerals
   - Operators, officials, and managers

3. Manufacturing and mechanical industries
   - Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)
   - Milliners and millinery dealers
   - Managers and superintendents (manufacturing)
   - Manufacturers and officials

4. Transportation
   - Captains, masters, mates, and pilots
   - Garage keepers and managers
   - Livery stable keepers and managers
   - Proprietors and managers of transfer companies
   - Conductors (steam railroad)
   - Officials and superintendents of steam and street railroads
   - Proprietors, officials, and managers (not otherwise specified)

5. Trade
   - Retail dealers
   - Undertakers
   - Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters
   - Bankers, brokers, and money lenders
   - Insurance agents and officials
   - Proprietors, officials and managers (not otherwise specified)
   - Real estate agents and officials

6. Domestic and personal service
   - Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers
   - Boarding and lodging house keepers
   - Hotel keepers and managers
   - Laundry owners, officials, and managers
   - Restaurant, café, and lunch room keepers
   - Saloon keepers

II. Clerks

1. Transportation
   - Baggagemen and freight agents
   - Ticket and station agents
   - Agents (express companies)
   - Express messengers and railway mail clerks
   - Mail carriers
   - Telegraph messengers
   - Telegraph operators
   - Telephone operators

2. Trade
   - Clerks in stores
   - Commercial travelers
   - Foremen and floorwalkers in stores
   - Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers
   - Salesmen and saleswomen

3. Clerical
   - Agents, canvassers, and collectors
   - Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants
   - Clerks (except clerks in stores)
   - Messenger, bundle, and office boys and girls
   - Stenographers and typists

III. Skilled Workers

1. Manufacturing and mechanical industries
   - Bakers
   - Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen
   - Boiler makers
   - Brick and stone masons
   - Builders and building contractors
   - Cabinetmakers
   - Carpenters
   - Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters
   - Coopers
   - Dyers
   - Electricians
   - Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers
   - Engineers (stationary), cranemen, hoistmen, etc.
   - Engravers
   - Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal)
   - Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)
   - Glass blowers
   - Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths
   - Loom fixers
   - Machinists, millwrights, toolmakers, die setters and sinkers
   - Mechanics (not otherwise specified)
   - Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.)
   - Molders, founders, and casters (metal)
   - Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.
   - Paper hangers
   - Pattern and model makers
   - Plasterers and cement finishers
   - Plumbers and gas and steam fitters
   - Pressmen and plate printers (printing)

Rollers and roll hands (metal)
Roofers and slaters
Sawyers
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory)
Skilled occupations (not otherwise specified)
Annealers and temperers (metal)
Piano and organ tuners
Wood carvers
Other skilled occupations
Stone cutters
Structural iron workers (building)
Tailors and tailoresses
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths
Upholsterers

2. Transportation
Locomotive engineers
Locomotive firemen
Steam railroad inspectors

IV. Semi-skilled Workers

1. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry
Dairy farm, farm, garden, orchard, etc., foremen
Fishermen and oystermen
Foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers
Foremen and overseers
Inspectors, scalers, and surveyors

2. Extraction of minerals
Foremen and overseers
Inspectors

3. Manufacturing and mechanical industries
Apprentices to dressmakers and milliners
Apprentices to building and hand trades
Apprentices, other
Oilers of machinery
Semi-skilled operatives (not otherwise specified)
Chemical and allied industries
Cigar and tobacco factories
Clay, glass, and stone industries
Clothing industries
Food industries
Harness and saddle industries
Iron and steel industries
Other metal industries
Lumber and furniture industries
Paper and pulp mills
Printing and publishing
Shoe factories
Tanneries
Textile industries
Other industries

4. Transportation
Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers
Sailors and deck hands

Carriage and hack drivers
Chauffeurs
Foremen of livery and transfer companies
Railroad transportation (selected occupations)
Boiler washers and engine hostlers
Brakemen
Conductors (street railroad)
Foremen and overseers (steam and street railroad)
Motormen (steam and street railroad)
Switchmen and flagmen (steam and street railroad)
Yardmen (steam railroad)
Telegraph and telephone linemen
Other transportation pursuits:
Foremen and overseers (not otherwise specified)
Road and street building and repairing
Telegraph and telephone
Water transportation
Other transportation
Inspectors
Street railroad
Telegraph and telephone
Other transportation
Other occupations (semi-skilled)

5. Trade
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers
Deliverymen
Foremen (warehouses, stockyards, etc.)
Other pursuits (semi-skilled)

6. Professional service
Semi-professional pursuits
Attendants and helpers

7. Domestic and personal service
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists
Housekeepers and stewards
Laundry operatives
Midwives and nurses (not trained)
Bathhouse keepers and attendants
Cemetery keepers
Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.)
Hunters, trappers and guides
Umbrella menders and scissors grinders
Other occupations

V. Laborers

1. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry
Dairy farm, farm, and stock farm laborers
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.
Ditchers (farm)
Irrigators and ditch tenders
Poultry yard laborers
Other and not specified pursuits
Lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers
Teamsters and haulers
Other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers

2. Extraction of minerals
    - Coal mine operatives
    - Copper mine operatives
    - Gold and silver mine operatives
    - Iron mine operatives
    - Operatives in other and not specified mines
    - Quarry operatives
    - Oil, gas, and salt well operatives

3. Manufacturing and mechanical industries
    - Firemen (except locomotive and fire department)
    - Furnacemen, smeltermen, heaters, ladlers and pourers, puddlers
    - Laborers (not otherwise specified)
        - Building, general, and not specified laborers
        - Chemical and allied industries
        - Cigar and tobacco factories
        - Clay, glass, and stone industries
        - Clothing industries
        - Food industries
        - Harness and saddle industries
        - Helpers in building and hand trades
        - Iron and steel industries
        - Other metal industries
        - Lumber and furniture industries
        - Paper and pulp mills
        - Printing and publishing
        - Shoe factories
        - Tanneries
        - Textile industries
        - Other industries

4. Transportation
    - Longshoremen and stevedores
    - Draymen, teamsters and expressmen
    - Hostlers and stable hands
    - Laborers (garage, road and street)
    - Laborers
        - Steam railroad
        - Street railroad
    - Laborers (not otherwise specified)
        - Express companies
        - Pipe-liners
        - Telegraph and telephone
        - Water transportation
        - Other transportation

5. Trade
    - Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.
    - Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores
    - Newsboys

6. Public Service
    - Laborers

VI. Servants

1. Domestic and personal service
    - Bootblacks
    - Charwomen and cleaners

Elevator tenders
Janitors and sextons
Laborers
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)
Porters (except in stores)
Servants
Waiters
Bartenders

VII-VIII. Public and Semi-Official Public Employees

1. Public service
   - Firemen (fire department)
   - Guards, watchmen and doorkeepers
   - Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.
   - Officials and inspectors (city and county)
   - Officials and inspectors (state and U. S.)
   - Policemen
   - Soldiers, sailors and marines
   - Other pursuits

IX. Professional

1. Professional service
   - Clergymen
   - College presidents and professors
   - Teachers
   - Musicians and teachers of music
   - Lawyers, judges and justices
   - Physicians and surgeons
   - Dentists
   - Trained nurses
   - Veterinary surgeons
   - Actors and showmen
   - Architects
   - Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art
   - Authors, editors, and reporters
   - Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists
   - Designers, draftsmen, and inventors
   - Osteopaths
   - Photographers
   - Technical engineers
   - Other professional pursuits

Appendix C

THE SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

BY

LUTHER SHEELEIGH CRESSMAN

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Appendix C

THE SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to ascertain whether the population which the Census defines as "rural," and which includes the residents of small incorporated places as well as the population of all unincorporated areas, is homogeneous or whether the population of the village and that of the open-country are fundamentally different in composition and characteristics.

That the problem of ascertaining the exact nature of the "rural" population is a vital one to-day, no one dealing with sociological data will doubt. The far-reaching effects of the industrial revolution have made more distinct to-day than ever before the division of our population into dwellers in the country and city dwellers. Efforts to evaluate the relative effects of rural and of urban conditions upon American social development have not been satisfactory to any great extent so far as the rural influences are concerned, because of the lack of knowledge of the real nature of the rural population. If there are significant differences between the open-country and the village populations, then the research that treats the rural population as a homogeneous class cannot be accurate in its conclusions. An examination of the books on rural sociology shows that the writers are aware of the existence of these differences, but have no data with which to work.[1]

The only method of study that will lead to a satisfactory knowledge of the nature of the village population and that of the open-country is the painstaking inductive examination of data for the characteristics to be compared. Such an analysis of the rural population is the purpose of this study.

As defined by the Census, the term "urban" applies to the population of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.[2] The residents of all unincorporated places, as well as those of all incor-

1 See John M. Gillette, *Rural Sociology* (New York, 1922), pp. 460 and 485.

2 The few unincorporated places that have 2,500 inhabitants or more are not classified as "urban," because the Census does not separately enumerate unincorporated places.

porated places having fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, are included in the Census enumeration as "rural." In other words, the Census Bureau combines under the term "rural," the populations of (a) incorporated places having fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, and (b) the populations of all unincorporated areas. In most of the states outside of New England, incorporated places of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants are, in the great majority of cases, villages; while most of the people living in unincorporated areas are inhabitants of the open country.

The plan of this study is to segregate the "rural" population outside of New England into village and open-country classes, and then to analyze separately the two groups with respect to nativity and color composition, sex-distribution, age-distribution by sex, marital condition by 10-year age-periods, sex, nativity and color, illiteracy by nativity and color, and general occupational characteristics by sex. The results of this segregation of the "rural" population into village and open-country classes will then be compared.

Because the data were compiled from Census material, it was advisable to retain as far as possible the Census geographical divisions. Different divisions of the population could no doubt be made that would produce better results, depending upon the particular type of data desired; but the solution of the entire problem was greatly facilitated by following the Census divisions, except in the case of the South.

Since the purpose of the study was to search for differences, all combinations of data by divisions that might have eliminated differences have been avoided. In only one instance was a combination made; the three Census divisions of the South having been combined into the "southern division." There are objections to this procedure; but the differences eliminated are not likely to be so great as the chance of error that might have resulted from the use of the very small samples available if the geographical divisions of the Census had been retained.

The discussion will take up in order the following points: the sources of the data, the adequacy of the data, the method of utilizing the data, the results of the analysis, and, finally, the conclusions to be drawn from the study.

Sources of the Data

The basic data used in this study are of two main types, those relating to total rural population and those relating to villages. All the rural data were secured from Vol. II of the *Fourteenth Census,* except for marital condition of those 45 years of age and over by

10-year age-periods, which were secured by a special tabulation of information in the files of the Census Bureau, and which are now published for the first time.

The material on villages was obtained from a special tabulation of 1920 Census data for 177 representative agricultural villages made for the Institute of Social and Religious Research from cards punched directly from the original Census sheets. Partial results of this tabulation have been published in *A Census Analysis of American Villages,* by C. Luther Fry, of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, which volume contains the data on illiteracy and occupations used in this study. In addition, the author of the present study compiled tables showing for the first time the marital conditions by 10-year age-periods, and also showing the distribution of the population by age-periods different from those used in Dr. Fry's book. This new material is presented in the source tables of this study. Since the marital condition by 10-year age-periods had to be secured by a hand-count of the cards punched from the original Census sheets, financial considerations and the lack of time necessitated the limitation of the sample for this study to 155 of the original 177 villages.

This sample, classified in six geographical divisions, was used to represent the total village population in the respective divisions. In each case, the estimated total village population was then subtracted from the total rural population to secure that for the open country. The method used is later explained in detail.

Adequacy of the Data

The village sample used in this study consists of 155 incorporated agricultural villages representing all parts of the United States except New England.[3]

The term "village," as defined by the Institute, includes all centers with populations ranging between 250 and 2,500. Not all the incorporated places in this study fell strictly within these limits, one village with 246 inhabitants and four with slightly more than 2,500 having been included. Their inclusion in the sample is justified because these villages are so widely scattered and so few in number that their effect on the results is virtually negligible.

This study was necessarily limited to agricultural villages because the original Institute sample was confined to villages of this type.

3 "In Massachusetts and Rhode Island it is not the practice, as in practically all other states, to incorporate, as separate municipalities, the relatively densely populated portions of 'towns' (which are the primary divisions of the counties) and no town as a whole is incorporated as a municipality until it attains a population greatly in excess of 2,500. . . ." *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Vol. II,* p. 20.

By agricultural village is meant one that is a service station to a farming community. The Institute limited its study to agricultural villages because they are the most numerous and the most permanent type, since they depend for their existence upon the cultivation of the soil rather than upon the extraction of minerals or the chance development of a particular area of the country.

It is a matter of common knowledge that an agricultural village differs from the open country less than does, for example, a mining or an industrial village. If, therefore, it can be shown that there are significant differences in the composition and characteristics of open-country populations and those of agricultural villages, it follows that the differences between the open country and all villages will be even greater. This study will, therefore, tend to underemphasize rather than to overemphasize any differences that may exist between villages and the open country.

This study was also limited to incorporated villages. Table I shows the number and proportion of the sample's incorporated villages in each division. The total number of incorporated villages was secured from the Fourteenth Census.

TABLE I—RATIO OF VILLAGES STUDIED TO TOTAL NUMBER OF INCORPORATED VILLAGES, 1920

Division	*Total Number (a)*	*Incorporated Villages in Sample (b)*	*Ratio of (b) to (a) %*
Middle Atlantic	1,014	33	3.3
South	3,200	37	1.2
East North Central	2,346	22	0.9
West North Central	2,648	38	1.4
Mountain	545	7	1.3
Pacific	408	18	4.4

Because separate returns for the populations of villages are made only when the villages are incorporated, it was necessary to study incorporated villages. This procedure was justified, not only because 59 per cent. of all villages of between 250 and 2,500 populations are incorporated, but also because the incorporated villages contain 70 per cent. of the total village population. Table II shows by divisions the percentage of all villages that are incorporated. The total number of all villages and their total population were taken from the 1921 Rand McNally Atlas, which presents figures for the year 1920.

TABLE II—TOTAL VILLAGE POPULATION, 1920

Division	All Villages Number (a)	All Villages Population (b)	Incorporated Villages Number (c)	Incorporated Villages Population (d)	Ratio of (c) to (a) %
Total	17,249	12,079,631	10,161	8,426,385	58.9
Middle Atlantic	3,027	2,154,431	1,014	1,035,710	33.5
South	5,798	3,999,160	3,200	2,695,590	55.2
East North Central	3,504	2,475,587	2,346	1,937,589	67.0
West North Central	2,989	2,081,129	2,648	1,916,700	88.6
Mountain	979	694,603	545	456,522	55.8
Pacific	952	674,721	408	384,274	42.9

INCREASE OF POPULATION

If the sample is representative, its rate of increase in population should be generally similar to that of all incorporated villages. Table III shows this to be true. The Mountain division was excluded because only three of the sample villages were incorporated in 1900. This procedure was necessary because the Census does not collect data on population of unincorporated villages.

TABLE III—INCREASE OF VILLAGE POPULATION, 1900-1920

Division	All Incorporated Villages %	127 Villages in Sample %
Middle Atlantic	19.4	12.9
South	49.7	64.5
East North Central	9.0	15.7
West North Central	20.5	18.0
Pacific	59.2	85.9

The increases are greatest in the South and the Pacific divisions, being respectively about 15 points and 26 points greater in the sample villages. The differences in the other divisions vary from 2 to 6 points.[4]

DIFFERENCE IN SIZE

The most important test of the adequacy of the sample is the influence of size of population upon the characteristics being studied. Table IV shows the average size of the 155 sample villages compared with the average population of the atlas villages and of "all incorporated" villages.

This table shows that the average size of the sample villages is

[4] For a full discussion of the factors affecting the increase in population, see page 154 of *A Census Analysis of American Villages*, by C. Luther Fry.

larger than that of all villages. The question therefore arises: Does this difference destroy the validity of the sample? To ascertain the effect of size, it was decided to analyze by size the villages of the West North Central division, since they are the most homogeneous group because there are so few large cities in the division. These villages were divided into three groups of equal range of population, 250 to 1,000, 1,000 to 1,750, and 1,750 to 2,500, described hereafter as small, medium and large. The age and sex distribution, the marital condition, and the percentage of widowed females 65 years of age and over, were then calculated separately for the sixteen small, the fifteen medium, and the seven large villages. Tables V, VI, VII and VIII show the results of these calculations.

TABLE IV—AVERAGE POPULATION OF VILLAGES, 1920

Division	*Rand McNally Atlas*	*All Incorporated*	*Sample*
Middle Atlantic	712	1,021	1,099
South	690	842	1,292
East North Central	707	826	1,419
West North Central	696	724	1,209
Mountain	710	838	1,403
Pacific	709	942	1,314

Table V shows that the influence of difference in size on age-distribution is virtually negligible; but that sex-distribution is slightly affected, there being constantly lower ratios of males to females as the villages get larger. That these differences are not important, however, is shown by a detailed comparison of population by sex for each size of village. For the native-born white, the small village has 1.4 points more males than the medium-size village and 2 points more than the large village. The medium-size village has only six-tenths of a point more males than the large village. As might be expected these differences for the foreign-born white are somewhat greater.

In Table V, it should be noted that percentages for the medium-size villages do not differ appreciably from the percentages of the small-size villages. This fact is particularly significant for the study when it is remembered that the average size of the sample villages in each division is in the medium-size class, and that the average size of all incorporated villages, which contain 70 per cent. of all the village population, is either in the medium-size group or near the upper limits of the small class. Since it has been shown that there is no appreciable difference in age and sex distribution between the small and the medium-size villages, this sample of medium-size villages may be used as representative of all villages.

TABLE V—EFFECT OF SIZE UPON AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGERS

38 West North Central Villages

Size of Villages	*Ratio of Males to Females*	*All Ages*		*Years of Age*									
				Under 5		*Under 15*		*15–44*		*45–64*		*65 and over*	
		M	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
		Native-Born Whites											
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Small	98.9	49.7	50.3	4.8	4.9	14.7	14.8	22.1	23.5	9.4	8.5	3.4	3.5
Medium	93.4	48.3	51.7	5.1	5.3	15.5	16.0	20.6	23.8	8.7	8.6	3.3	3.3
Large	91.0	47.7	52.3	4.8	4.5	14.8	14.8	21.7	25.8	7.9	8.2	2.9	3.1
		Foreign-Born Whites											
Small	132.4	57.0	43.0	.4	.1	1.0	.8	15.2	11.0	23.6	18.2	17.2	13.0
Medium	122.0	55.0	45.0	.1	.2	1.4	1.2	18.7	13.0	20.0	17.8	14.8	12.9
Large	109.6	52.3	47.7	.1	.0	1.0	.6	11.4	12.7	24.5	21.0	15.2	13.1

Table VI shows little difference in marital condition caused by difference in size of village. The large villages show larger percentages of single persons for both sexes than either of the other two classes of villages. But again, the difference between the medium and the small villages in respect to marital condition appears to be too small to be significant.

TABLE VI—EFFECT OF SIZE UPON MARITAL CONDITION OF VILLAGERS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

38 West North Central Villages

Size of Villages	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Small	33.1	25.5	60.9	61.6	5.3	12.1	.6	.7
Medium ..	31.8	27.1	61.5	58.8	5.9	13.2	.6	.7
Large	35.4	33.2	58.5	53.0	5.4	12.7	.2	.8

Table VII shows that the percentage of widowed females 65 years of age and over increases with the size of the village, that for the native-born white there is an actual increase of 5.6 points from the small to the large village. For the foreign-born white, the increase is 6.3 points. But the medium-size village, which is the typical village of the sample, strikes an average between the small and the large village; this average size again justifying the use of the sample as a basis for calculation.

TABLE VII—EFFECT OF SIZE OF VILLAGES UPON THE PERCENTAGE OF WIDOWED FEMALES 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

38 West North Central Villages

Size of Villages	Widowed	
	Native-Born White %	Foreign-Born White %
Small	50.7	47.7
Medium	53.9	52.3
Large	56.3	54.0

As a final test of the influence of the size of villages upon the reliability of the sample, the nativity composition of the 38 incorporated villages of the West North Central division was compared with the nativity composition of the medium-size villages, as is shown in Table VIII.

This table shows a quite insignificant difference of three-tenths of a point in the nativity composition between the medium-size and the total sample villages. It must be recognized, however, in deal-

ing with the reliability of the sample, that of these characteristics examined, no one can be used as providing a sufficient test in itself. They must be considered in their interrelationship as describing the whole sample. One thing stands out as characteristic of these data on the different size villages; namely, a variation related to the size of the village in each category tested. The large villages show fewer married and more single persons for both sexes, and more white widowed females 65 years of age and over, than do the small and medium-size villages. But these differences do not destroy the reliability of the sample. The analysis has shown that the medium-size and the small villages differ very slightly from each other; therefore, since the villages analyzed fall within the medium-size group, and since the average of all incorporated villages falls on the border line between these two groups, it is evident that the sample is sufficiently representative of all villages.

TABLE VIII—COMPARISON OF ALL VILLAGES AND OF MEDIUM-SIZE VILLAGES

38 West North Central Villages

	Native-Born White %	*Foreign-Born White* %
Total sample	88.1	11.9
Medium-size villages	87.8	12.2

Method of Utilizing Data

In order to hold the nativity factor constant,[5] the population was separated into native-born white, foreign-born white, and Negro. All others, that is, Chinese, Japanese, Indians, etc., exist in these villages in numbers too small to be treated as the other nativity groups are treated in this study, and were, therefore, excluded from the calculations.

The following method was used to calculate the open-country population. The total village population was broken up into nativity-groups and sex-groups on the basis of the percentages of each nativity-group and sex-group of the sample [6] in each division. These classifications were already available for the total rural popu-

5 By holding constant one factor is meant keeping the influence of that factor the same in each group of data under comparison while other factors are varied. For example, when comparing the sex-ratio of the village and of the open country for the native-born white population, any differences that occur cannot be owing to different nativity composition of the two classes, for the same nativity group has been used in each case—the native-born white populations of village and of open country. Nativity has been *held constant* by classification. The difference must therefore be owing to the effect of the variable factors, village life and country life, on the population.

6 Because 250 was the lower limit of population of a village, as defined by the Institute, not all of the places which the Census considers as villages have been here included.

lation. Therefore, the subtraction of the estimated total village population in each of these classifications from the corresponding total rural gave the estimated total open-country population for each of the required groups.

Fortunately, it was not necessary to follow this long and cumbersome method when computing the other characteristics for comparison. The total rural population consists of the total village and the total open-country population. Since the village and the total rural population are known, it is a simple mathematical process to solve for the open country; because any percentage of total rural is equal to the weighted average [7] of the corresponding percentages for the village and the open country provided they are combined in the relative proportions in which they actually occur. In other words, the total rural population was generalized into an equation based upon the relation which the village population bears to the open-country population. This ratio was calculated separately by sex for each nativity class and for each division, by dividing the village population into the open-country population.[8] The equation follows:

7 By a "weighted average" is meant an average calculated by giving to each item, instead of the value one, a value which represents what part it is of the whole. For example, we want to get the average per cent. of widowed females 65 years of age and over of the village and of the open country. Take the South, native-born white population. Here the open-country population is five times as large as that of the village, so we get a ratio of 5 to 1. In other words, the per cent. of village population should be multiplied by one and the per cent. of open-country population for this class should be multiplied by five. The sum of these products should then be divided by six instead of two. The result is the weighted average.

Southern Native-Born White Females 65 Years of Age and Over

	Widowed %	*Weights*	%
Village	60.2	1	60.2
Open Country	50.8	5	254.0
		6	314.2

314.2% ÷ 6 = 52.4%, which is the weighted average, and which differs from 55.6%, which is the simple arithmetic average.

8 The assumption underlying this method; namely, that the ratio of village to open-country population remains the same for each age-period, is probably not entirely true. It may be argued that it would be more accurate to use the method of securing actual numbers for the classes of the open-country population by the method of subtracting the village population from the total rural population than by calculating the percentages as has been done in this study. It seems that the method of calculating the open-country data by the use of equations is more accurate for the following reasons. The ratio is an average ratio for the whole group comprising the different classes. Therefore, the use of the ratio tends to give an accurate result because of the compensating errors. In some cases a percentage might be slightly too large, in others slightly too small. The ratio, assumed to be the same for each class, would tend to eliminate these deviations. On the other hand, if the subtraction method were used, the exact error traceable to the lack of complete reliability in the sample would be kept and reproduced in the calculation of the open-country population. The relative accuracy of the two methods is shown in calculating the sex-ratio (males to 100 females) for the open country. The calculation of the ratio of males to females for the open country by the use of the actual numbers gives 116.4 for the native-born whites of the Middle Atlantic division; while the equation method gives 114.5, or a difference of 1.9 of a point, which is quite negligible. In order to avoid being overmeticulous, a ratio, for example, a + 2.6x was changed to a + 2.5x, and one of a + 2.9x to a + 3x. This method of using the ratios in calculations would cause a very slight change in the results obtained.

$$\frac{a+(n-1)x}{n}=b$$

a is percentage of village population in any class
x is percentage of open-country population in any class
b is percentage of total rural population in any class
n is the sum of the ratios in which a and x combine to form b
a and b are known, x is unknown

If the ratio of the village population to the open-country population is 1 to 3, then the equation will read:

$$\frac{a+3x}{4}=b$$

$$a+3x=4b$$

$$3x=4b-a$$

$$x=\frac{4b-a}{3}$$

The known values are substituted for a and b and the equation solved for x.

Before proceeding to analysis of the data, there remains a final question: How can a difference be recognized as significant? Inasmuch as the accuracy of the estimates of the open-country population depends upon the accuracy of the village data, it is important carefully to check the reliability of the village sample; and ordinarily this would be done by applying purely mathematical tests. Instead of this, another method was used. The different divisions were studied to discover differences between the village and the open-country populations, and, where these differences were found to show a consistent tendency from division to division, they were held to be significant.

Results of the Analysis

In presenting the results of the analysis of the village and the open-country populations, the characteristics will be taken up in the following order: (1) Nativity and color composition, (2) sex-distribution, (3) age-distribution by sex, (4) marital condition, (5) illiteracy by nativity and color, (6) occupation by sex; and by color and sex for the South, because of the large number of Negroes in this region. Except in cases of the marital condition 15 years of age and over, percentages in the source tables have not been presented where the base is less than 100; but in the text they have been presented for comparative purposes.[9] Moreover, in this study only the southern group of sample villages was used as representative for the Negro.

There is about the same percentage of native-born white in both

9 In every text table where such percentages have been presented the fact that the base is less than 100 has been clearly indicated.

the village and the open-country populations of the East North Central division. In the South, the native-born white population in the village is greater by 1.9 points than in the open country. But the South has a large proportion of Negroes, who make up 26.6 per cent. of its village and 28.2 per cent. of its open-country population. The two North Central divisions are the only ones that show a higher percentage of foreign-born white population in the villages than in the open country. The remaining divisions show much larger percentages of native-born white population in the villages than in the open country. Table IX shows that in the Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific divisions, the open country attracts relatively more of the foreign-born white population than do the villages. The reverse tendency which is to be found in the East and West North Central divisions, is probably traceable to the fact that the great majority of the foreign-born in these divisions are from Northwestern Europe.

TABLE IX—NATIVITY AND COLOR COMPOSITION* FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Native-Born White		*Foreign-Born White*		*Negro*	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	94.7	81.2	4.5	16.7	.8	1.9
South	71.8	69.9	1.6	1.5	26.6	28.2
East North Central	90.3	90.7	9.4	8.0	.3	1.0
West North Central ...	87.2	89.4	11.8	9.1	.8	.9
Mountain	92.9	77.5	6.3	15.9	.2	.9
Pacific	87.2	74.8	10.8	19.5	.5	.2

* "All others" have been excluded, therefore percentages will not total 100.

SEX-DISTRIBUTION

Table X shows clearly the striking differences between the village and the open country in ratio of males to 100 females.

There is a greater percentage of native-born white females than males in the villages, except in the Mountain and the Pacific divisions. The slightly greater number of males than females in the villages of the Mountain division fits in with the general preponderance of males in that division. The same may be said for the Pacific division. But the significant point is the *general tendency* for the number of males to 100 females to show, in all divisions except the South, about the same ratio of difference, between the village and the open country. Furthermore, the village ratios of males to 100 fe-

males are different from the corresponding ratios for cities of different sizes.[10] Here then, in the sex-distribution, is found a significant difference between the populations of village and of open country.

TABLE X—RATIO OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES BY NATIVITY AND COLOR FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY*

Division	*Native-Born White*		*Foreign-Born White*		*Negro*	
	Village	*Open Country*	*Village*	*Open Country*	*Village*	*Open Country*
Middle Atlantic	87.4	114.5	105.6	137.7	88.3	117.1
South	94.1	108.4	121.5	162.1	90.6	102.2
East North Central ...	90.1	113.2	111.6	144.6	91.1	128.8
West North Central ..	94.2	112.7	118.7	145.8	107.8	120.8
Mountain	102.8	122.9	170.9	166.7	†	†
Pacific	100.0	127.1	148.4	193.0	108.9	193.5

* Formulas showing ratio of village to open-country population by sex, nativity and color are as follows:

Division	*Native-Born White*		*Foreign-Born White*		*Negro*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Middle Atlantic ...	a + 1.6x	a + 1.2x	a + 6.7x	a + 5.1x	a + 4.4x	a + 3.3x
South	a + 5.2x	a + 4.6x	a + 5.3x	a + 3.9x	a + 5.6x	a + 4.9x
East North Central .	a + 2.7x	a + 2.1x	a + 2.3x	a + 1.8x	a + 9.5x	a + 6.7x
West North Central.	a + 3.1x	a + 2.6x	a + 2.3x	a + 1.9x	a + 3.3x	a + 2.9x
Mountain	a + 1.9x	a + 1.6x	a + 5.1x	a + 5.3x	a + 7.9x	a + 22.5x
Pacific	a + 2.0x	a + 1.6x	a + 4.2x	a + 3.2x	a + 1.1x	a + 0.6x

† Insufficient data.

AGE-DISTRIBUTION

Native-Born White

The comparison of the village and open-country population by age-periods shows striking differences.[11] Table XI shows that among the native-born whites of both sexes, there are greater percentages of population under 5 years of age in the open country than in the village. The differences average about 2 points. The difference is greatest in the Middle Atlantic and least in the Pacific division. The southern region, whose age-distribution shows for all classes a close correspondence with the age-distribution for the total United States, has a 1.9 greater percentage of each sex under 5 years of age in the open country than in the village. The fact that in the Pacific division the percentage difference for this age-period is only one point greater for the open-country population than for the village, may be owing to the presence in this division of large numbers of casual laborers in lumbering, mining and agriculture. That such an explanation is plausible is indicated by the low percentage (only 49 per cent.) [12] of married males 15 years of age and

10 *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Vol. II*, pp. 136-139, shows that there is a higher ratio of males to females for the urban population than for the villages in the corresponding Census divisions, except in the Mountain and the Pacific divisions and among the Negroes in the South and West North Central.

11 For complete data, all ages, consult source tables at end of this study.

12 See Table XXIII.

over in the open country in this division. For the open-country population of the South, 61 per cent. of males 15 years of age and over are married; which is 12 points more than in the Pacific division, or 16 points more when the influence of age is held constant by standardizing the age-distribution.[13] Thus the ordinary differences which hold for the other divisions, hold for these two also; but to a less extent. Quite possibly this may be owing to the peculiar cultural conditions in these two divisions—the large amount of migratory labor in the Pacific division and the prevailing agricultural life of the South.

When the percentages under 15 years of age in the village and in the open country are compared, the differences become more striking as is also shown in Table XI.

TABLE XI—NUMBER OF POINTS BY WHICH THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AMONG THE NATIVE-BORN WHITES IN THE OPEN COUNTRY EXCEED THOSE IN THE VILLAGE

	Years of Age			
	Children under 5		*Children under 15*	
Division	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Middle Atlantic	4.1	4.1	11.3	10.1
South	1.9	1.9	5.4	4.3
East North Central	1.9	1.8	5.3	4.2
West North Central	2.3	2.1	5.7	4.7
Mountain	2.7	2.2	6.2	5.0
Pacific	1.1	1.0	4.2	2.1

In the period 15-44 years of age (combining the 10-year age-periods of source tables) a significant change occurs.

TABLE XII—NATIVE-BORN WHITE POPULATION 15-44 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Male		*Female*	
Division	*Village %*	*Open Country %*	*Village %*	*Open Country %*
Middle Atlantic	19.1	21.4	22.3	18.4
South	21.7	21.8	24.5	20.6
East North Central	19.5	22.8	23.4	20.0
West North Central	21.4	24.0	24.4	21.1
Mountain	23.4	23.9	24.2	18.4
Pacific	21.7	25.2	22.3	19.6

The males, for all divisions combined, show an average of about 2.0 points more in the open country than in the village, a difference so small that it is virtually negligible. But the females show from 2.7 to 5.8 points more in the village than in the open country. The change to a greater percentage of females in the village population

[13] See footnote 19, showing method of standardizing age.

occurs as the source tables show in each division[14] in the period 15-24 years of age.

Table XIII shows the percentages of population for village and for open country for the age-period 45-64 years. For this age-period there are 3.5 points more males in the village than in the open country in the Middle Atlantic division. In the South, the East North Central, and the West North Central respectively, there are 1.4, 1.4, and 2.1 points more males in the village than in the open country. In the Mountain and in the Pacific divisions there are respectively 1.3 and 0.2 points more males in the village than in the open country.

TABLE XIII—NATIVE-BORN WHITE POPULATION 45-64 YEARS OF AGE, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Male		*Female*	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	10.8	7.3	12.8	4.8
South	8.1	6.7	8.0	5.3
East North Central	9.8	8.4	10.6	6.5
West North Central	8.7	6.6	8.5	4.7
Mountain	8.2	6.9	6.5	3.9
Pacific	9.6	9.4	8.7	5.7

There are larger percentages of females of this age-period (45-64 years) in the village than in the open country; the differences range from 8.0 per cent. in the Middle Atlantic division to 2.6 per cent. in the Mountain.

TABLE XIV—NATIVE-BORN WHITE POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Male		*Female*	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	4.8	1.9	6.2	1.1
South	2.6	2.0	2.8	1.7
East North Central	3.8	2.5	4.3	1.9
West North Central	3.2	1.6	3.3	1.1
Mountain	2.2	1.3	1.7	.6
Pacific	3.4	2.3	3.1	0.9

In the period of 65 years of age and over, significant differences again occur; relatively more old persons being found in the villages and more females than males.

14 See tables of age-distribution of population by sex for each division at the end of this study.

The analysis of the age-distribution for the native-born white population has shown that the open country has a larger percentage than the village of those under 15 years of age of both sexes; that the village has a larger percentage of adult women than the open country and a larger percentage of men 45 years of age and over; finally, that the village has relatively more who are 65 years of age and over, the preponderance of women in this group being greater than that of the men.

Foreign-Born White

TABLE XV—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Male					
	Years of Age					
	15–44		45–64		65 *and over*	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	18.0	35.6	18.7	16.8	12.8	3.6
South	29.7	33.0	14.8	17.2	4.3	6.5
East North Central	14.0	27.7	21.0	21.2	16.7	8.8
West North Central ...	15.2	25.2	22.4	24.3	15.4	9.0
Mountain	31.1	36.6	22.5	16.6	7.2	4.3
Pacific	27.4	35.6	19.2	21.9	8.7	6.3
	Female					
Middle Atlantic	17.7	26.2	17.1	10.7	12.8	2.9
South	27.3	19.4	8.6	10.0	3.6	3.8
East North Central	12.6	19.4	19.2	13.2	14.7	6.2
West North Central ...	12.6	17.0	19.1	15.4	13.0	6.7
Mountain	19.1	20.7	12.6	9.0	4.6	2.8
Pacific	19.1	17.7	11.1	11.1	6.3	3.2

In the white population there is, on the whole, an age-distribution for the foreign-born distinctly different from that for the native-born. There are virtually no foreign-born white persons under 5 years of age, and only about 2 per cent. under 15 years of age.[15] The average age in this nativity-group is less in the open country for both sexes, except in the case of females in the South, a variation which may be caused by the Mexicans in the southwest. In the villages of the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central and the West North Central divisions, there are larger percentages of males 45-64 years of age than in any other period. For the remaining divisions, the larger percentages of males are in the period 15-44 years of age, quite possibly owing to the Mexicans in the population. For females in villages the larger percentages are in the period 15-44 years of

[15] See tables showing age-distribution, at the end of this study.

age, except in the East and West North Central divisions. The largest percentages of females in the open country in all divisions are in the period 15-44 years of age.

NEGROES [16]

Approximately 90 per cent. of all Negroes in the United States are in the South. In the South there is, for males, little difference in the age-distribution of the Negro and the native-white population. The comparative characteristics of the latter for the village and the open country have already been pointed out. There are more males among the Negroes in the open country than in the village, except for the period 15-44 years of age. The greater percentage of males in the village in the period 15-44 years of age is probably owing to the occupational concentration of Negroes in manufacturing.

TABLE XVI—NEGRO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY*

	Under 15		15–44		45–64		65 and over	
	Village	Open Country	Village	Open Country	Village	Open Country	Village	Open Country
Division	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Male								
Middle Atlantic	14.6	14.7	17.2	28.8	10.6	8.8	4.5	1.7
South	16.8	21.2	22.1	20.1	6.5	7.4	1.7	1.8
East North Central	10.3	15.4	26.1	25.6	7.5	11.3	3.8	4.2
West North Central	17.9	13.9	17.3	26.6	12.1	10.3	4.0	3.9
Pacific	15.4	9.7	21.3	40.8	11.1	15.8	4.3	1.6
Females								
Middle Atlantic	18.7	14.0	21.6	24.6	7.6	6.2	4.5	1.2
South	17.1	21.0	27.0	22.2	6.0	4.9	1.9	1.4
East North Central	14.0	14.2	30.8	19.1	5.6	7.4	1.9	2.8
West North Central	12.4	15.8	23.1	20.1	8.9	6.8	3.7	2.5

* Data for the Negro by age-periods for the Mountain division and for the females in the Pacific division are too meager for presentation.

The proportion of male Negroes is nine-tenths of a point greater in the open country than in the village for those 45-64 years of age, and a tenth of a point greater for those 65 years of age and over. These percentages are not pointed out as significant differences, but as showing a slight variation from the age-distribution of

16 See source tables for age-distribution. The variability outside of the South may be owing to the small number of cases for the Negro in these divisions. The percentages by age-periods outside of the South are not presented as significant, but to indicate what the data show.

the native-born white with which the Negro age-distribution was compared.

Of Negro females in the South, beginning with the period 15-44 years of age, there are larger percentages in the village than in the open country, a characteristic that is true of the native-born white females in all divisions.

But in the divisions other than the South, the Negro population does not show the regularity of differences between the village and the open country found to be characteristic of the native-born white. For the Middle Atlantic division there is a greater percentage of females under 5 years of age in the village than in the open country, while the reverse is true for the males. In the West North Central division, there is a greater percentage of males under 5 years of age in the village than in the open country. The other age-periods show, in the different divisions, the same variability; so that the only general difference between the village and the open country that can be pointed out is the greater percentage of old people 65 years of age and over in the villages. The varying percentages in the different age-periods from division to division are probably to be accounted for by the different occupational status of the Negroes in the different areas, which probably results in people of different ages being selected for different occupations. For example, manufacturing probably selects workers from the period 15-44 years of age, while personal and domestic service would probably select both the younger and the older workers rather than those of the middle age-periods.

This comparison has shown significant differences between the village and the open-country populations by age, by sex, and by nativity classes; has shown a larger percentage of children in the open country; a larger percentage of females, beginning with the period 15-24 years of age, in the village for both the native-born white and the Negro; has shown particularly a larger percentage of old people in the village population for both sexes. It has shown also a general similarity in age-distribution for the Negro and the native-born white of the South, except in the period 15-44 years of age, in which there is a larger percentage of male Negroes in the village than in the open country. It has shown wide variability among the small number of Negroes in the other divisions; and for all divisions the same general tendencies for the foreign-born white as for the native-born white, subject to modification by the special age-groupings of an immigrant population.

MARITAL CONDITION—SINGLE

Native-Born White [17]

TABLE XVII—SINGLE NATIVE-BORN WHITES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Male		Female	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	27.2	41.7	27.3	29.9
South	32.8	34.2	29.4	25.1
East North Central	32.2	37.3	29.9	25.4
West North Central	36.5	41.7	32.3	28.8
Mountain	33.0	43.1	23.8	24.3
Pacific	33.5	44.5	23.4	23.9

For native-born white males there are striking differences between the village and the open country in the per cent. single. The differences in the marital condition pointed out in this section must not be accepted as final, because age and sex distribution affects the per cent. single and married. The significance of the age and sex distribution in marital condition will be discussed later. In every case there are more single males in the open country than in the village. These differences vary from 14.5 points in the Middle Atlantic to 1.4 points in the South. The next smallest difference is 5.1 points, for the East North Central division. In the West North Central division it is 5.2; in the Mountain, 10.1; and in the Pacific, 11.0 points. For native-born white females, the differences in per cent. single in open country and village are less than for males. The South, the West North Central and the East North Central divisions show greater percentages of single females in the villages, while the other divisions show greater percentages of single females in the open country. The tendency would seem to be to have a greater percentage of single females in the village because the difference between the sum of the percentages of the divisions in which there are more single females in the villages and the sum of the percentages in the divisions in which there are more single females in the open country, shows a preponderance of 9 points in the relative number of females in the villages. The Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific divisions have larger percentages of single males in all age-periods in the open country than in the villages. For the East North Central division, there is a greater percentage of single males in the village up to the period 45 years of age, when the change to a greater percentage in the open country takes place.

17 Source tables at the end of this study show the marital condition by 10-year age-periods, nativity, color, and sex.

There are larger percentages of single females in the village in every age-period for the South and Middle Atlantic divisions. For the West North Central division there are larger percentages of single females up to the period 55 years of age and in the East North Central division, up to 65 years; while in the Mountain division, the open country has the larger percentage beginning with the period 55-64 years of age, and in the Pacific division, the open country has a greater percentage single in the periods 35-54 years of age and 65 years of age and over. These trends show conclusively a decided difference between the open-country and the village population in the percentage of single native-born whites 15 years of age and over.

Foreign-Born White

TABLE XVIII—SINGLE FOREIGN-BORN WHITES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Male		Female	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	18.0	24.7	9.2	10.3
South	23.8	32.5	15.9	12.5
East North Central	10.8	25.0	6.5	7.5
West North Central	18.9	23.2	8.4	6.7
Mountain	24.9	39.7	9.4	9.5
Pacific	28.4	42.1	10.2	8.7

The same general differences that hold for the native-born white hold for the foreign-born white, but to a greater degree. The exaggeration of the differences may result from the general excess of males over females in this nativity-group. Table X shows that the differences between the ratios of males to 100 females for the village and the open-country foreign-born white are greater than the differences between the corresponding ratios for the native-born white. For the foreign-born white, the proportion of single females in the villages is 4.4 points greater than in the open country, although there is a slight variation in the opposite direction in some cases. The marital condition of the open-country population by 10-year age-periods for this nativity group was estimated for only the West North Central division, for which a large enough sample was available. The first and last periods, 15-24 years of age, and 65 years of age and over, show a greater percentage of single males in the open country. This characteristic of the first period is probably owing to the excess of men in the open country, for which the ratio of males to 100 females for the period 15-24 years of age is 147. A striking characteristic of the foreign-born white is the small propor-

tion of single females, 15 years of age and over, about 7 per cent. or 8 per cent. in both the village and the open-country population as compared with 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. for the native-born white. In the West North Central division, the great excess of males over females among the foreign-born white, 118.7 males to 100 females in the village and 145.8 males to 100 females in the open country, would result in a smaller percentage of single females for this group than for the other nativity groups. Furthermore, the concentration of females in the foreign-born nativity group in the period 25-44 years of age would result in a larger percentage married and a smaller percentage single than if more of the foreign-born white population were to fall in the 15-24 age-period.

NEGRO

TABLE XIX—SINGLE NEGROES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	MALE		FEMALE	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	34.1 *	39.7	37.2 *	23.3
South	34.6	31.1	28.4	24.4
West North Central	25.4	40.3	24.2	22.6

* Base less than 100. Data for East North Central, Mountain and Pacific divisions too meager for presentation.

Only in the South does the Negro present a really satisfactory sample for purposes of analysis into separate age-classes with respect to marital condition. But in two of the other divisions the number in the combined age-classes 15 years of age and over is sufficiently large to group and present in these classifications. It is a question whether the Negro situation in the South should be held to be the normal, or whether the distribution in the other divisions should be so considered. The Negroes are numerically greater in the South; but their cultural milieu is quite different from that of Negroes in the other divisions. It is therefore better to discuss the two groups separately, South and not-South. For the not-South, the same tendencies hold as for the native-born white in the same divisions. For the South, there are greater percentages of single Negro males by 3.5 points in the villages than in the open country. This is a complete reversal of the tendencies that hold for the Negroes in the other divisions, and for other nativity groups in all divisions. This difference, although it is a complete reversal of the general tendency, which showed a larger percentage of single males in the

open country, preserves in the South the distinctive character of the village and the open-country populations. For female Negroes in the South, the same general tendencies hold as in the other divisions, and the same tendencies that are shown by other nativity classes in all divisions.

MARITAL CONDITION—MARRIED

Native-Born White

The percentage of those married is just the reverse of the percentage of those single, except in the older age-periods. Therefore, the discussion of the percentage married has been very considerably shortened.

TABLE XX—MARRIED NATIVE-BORN WHITES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Male		Female	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	66.1	52.8	56.1	64.2
South	62.3	60.9	57.7	66.3
East North Central	61.8	57.3	56.4	67.5
West North Central	57.9	54.1	56.0	65.4
Mountain	61.7	51.2	66.2	69.4
Pacific	60.1	49.2	62.6	69.6

Among the native-born white males, the village has larger percentages married in all divisions than has the open country. For the native-born white females the reverse is true.

Foreign-Born White

TABLE XXI—MARRIED FOREIGN-BORN WHITES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	Male		Female	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	69.2	70.0	64.3	79.5
South	68.6	59.8	66.6	74.0
East North Central	78.2	65.1	65.7	78.1
West North Central	71.9	67.1	66.3	77.6
Mountain	67.9	53.5	72.3	76.2
Pacific	61.2	51.3	71.8	78.6

There is a greater percentage of married among foreign-born white males in the open-country population than in the villages of

the Middle Atlantic. But this tendency is offset by the fact that in the other divisions greater percentages of males in the villages are married than in the open country. The sample for the West North Central division shows, for the foreign-born white males, a larger percentage married in the village; and for the foreign-born white females, a larger percentage married in the open country.

The same general tendency toward greater percentages of married males in the village than in the open country holds also for the Negro males, except in the South where there is a larger percentage of married male Negroes in the open country than in the village. For the Negro females, the differences between the village and the open country are of the same type as in the other nativity groups.

NEGRO [18]

TABLE XXII—MARRIED NEGROES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX FOR VILLAGE AND OPEN COUNTRY

	MALE		FEMALE	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	56.8 *	54.0	50.0 *	63.7
South	58.1	62.5	52.0	63.1
West North Central	61.9	50.3	60.5	62.5

* Base less than 100.

In the discussion of the single foreign-born white element of the population, attention was called to the influence of age-distribution as affecting the percentage single and married. If a population is heavily concentrated in the younger age-period, in which there is a smaller percentage married than in the older age-periods, it follows that it will have a smaller percentage married 15 years of age and over than a population heavily concentrated in the older age-periods. Since there is a wide difference in the age-distribution of the village and of the open-country population, it is necessary, in order to secure comparable data on the percentage married in the two populations, to calculate what the percentage married would be if each of these populations had the same age-distribution. To do this, the age-distribution of a third population (in this case that of the total United States, all classes, by sex) 15 years of age and over was calculated by 10-year age-periods. This is called the "standard population." The population of the village and that of the open country, 15 years of age and over, were then redistributed according

18 Data probably non-representative for the East North Central, the Mountain, and the Pacific divisions, because of the small number of cases. See source tables at the end of this study.

to the percentages in each 10-year age-period of the "standard population." This method gives the same age-distribution by 10-year age-periods to both the village and the open-country populations. The method of this detailed procedure is shown in a footnote,[19] while the results of the calculation are presented in Table XXIII. This table shows the actual per cent. married, 15 years of age and over, in the village and in the open country, compared with the percentages married when the two population groups are standardized.

The general result of standardizing the age-distribution was to reduce for males, and to increase for females, the differences between village and open-country percentage married. Among the foreign-born white males of the West North Central division, the differences between the village and open-country percentage married are virtually eliminated by reducing the respective populations to the same age-distribution. For the native-born white males of the same division, however, the effect of holding the age-factor constant is to cause the percentage married in the open country to exceed that in the village by four-tenths of a point, despite the fact that the actual figures show the village exceeds the open country by 3.8 points. The differences already existing in this respect for the Negro males in the South is increased by 1 point.[20] For the females, the effect of standardizing the populations is to accentuate the differences between the village and the open country. The only important exception to this tendency occurs in the Pacific division.

The result of this standardizing process is simply to emphasize the fact that the village and the open-country populations show

19 Method of applying a standard population:

33 Middle Atlantic Villages
Males Native-Born White

1	2	3	4 *	5	6 †
Age-Period	*Population 15 Years of Age and Over, Males, all Classes, 1920 (Thousands omitted)*	*Per Cent. Distribution of Population in Column 2*	*Village Population According to Per Cent. in Column 3*	*Per Cent. Married in Village by Age-Periods*	*Number Married in Village*
15 and over.....	36,920	100.0	11,944		7,512
15–24	9,200	24.9	2,974	17.4	517
25–34	8,669	23.5	2,807	70.6	1,981
35–44	7,359	19.9	2,377	82.9	1,970
45–54	5,653	15.3	1,827	84.2	1,538
55–64	3,461	9.4	1,123	83.1	933
65 and over.....	2,483	6.7	800	69.0	552
Unknown	92	.3	36	58.3	21

$\frac{7,512}{11,944} \times 100 = 62.9\%$, or the per cent. married 15 years of age and over if the village population had the same age-distribution as the total United States, all classes, 15 years of age and over.

The same method is then applied to the open-country population and the results are compared.

* Column 4 is obtained by multiplying total village population 15 years of age and over by items in Column 3.

† Column 6 is obtained by multiplying Column 4 by Column 5.

20 Why this change should occur raises a most interesting problem of causation; but it is outside the limits of this study.

significant differences in the marital condition. In concluding this phase of the discussion, certain general effects of difference in age-distribution on the marital condition must be pointed out.[21] In the

TABLE XXIII—DIFFERENCES IN THE PER CENT. MARRIED BETWEEN THE ACTUAL AND THE STANDARDIZED AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE AND OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Class and Division of Population	Male			Female		
	Married		Village* Exceeds Open Country (Points)	Married		Open Country Exceeds Village (Points)
	Village %	Open Country %		Village %	Open Country %	
Native-Born White						
Middle Atlantic						
Actual	66.1	52.8	13.3	56.1	64.2	8.1
Standardized	62.9	56.1	6.8	56.4	65.3	8.9
South						
Actual	62.3	60.9	1.4	57.7	66.3	8.6
Standardized	62.6	65.3	−2.7	58.9	68.5	9.6
East North Central						
Actual	61.8	57.3	4.5	56.4	67.5	11.1
Standardized	60.0	59.8	.2	56.8	68.1	11.3
West North Central						
Actual	57.9	54.1	3.8	56.0	65.4	9.4
Standardized	58.5	58.9	−.4	57.3	67.8	10.5
Mountain						
Actual	61.7	51.2	10.5	66.2	69.4	3.2
Standardized	61.4	53.8	7.6	65.6	70.3	4.7
Pacific						
Actual	60.1	49.2	10.9	62.6	69.6	7.0
Standardized	58.9	49.5	9.4	62.8	68.7	5.9
Foreign-Born White						
West North Central						
Actual	71.9	67.1	4.8	66.3	77.6	11.3
Standardized	55.3	54.4	.9	63.0	77.2	14.2
Negro						
South						
Actual	58.1	62.5	−4.4	52.0	63.1	11.1
Standardized	61.5	67.3	−5.8	52.6	65.4	12.8

* Minus sign (—) denotes that open country exceeds village.

population of the United States there are small percentages married, about 20 per cent. to 30 per cent., in the period 15-24 years of age. The period 25-54 years of age has the largest percentage mar-

21 For a full discussion of the effect of age-distribution and sex-ratios on the marital condition consult *The Cause and Conditions of Marital Status in the United States*, by William Fielding Ogburn. This study is still in manuscript.

ried for both males and females. From 55 years on, the percentage married decreases and the percentage widowed increases, especially for females. Accordingly, in the population of the United States, any group that has a larger percentage in the age-period 15-24 than in the 25-54 age-periods, would have a smaller percentage married than would a group having the greatest percentage of its population in the age-period 25-54. A population having a larger percentage in the very young period, 15-24 years of age, or in the period 55 years of age and over, would have a smaller percentage of married, 15 years of age and over, than would a population with the greatest percentages in the middle-age periods, 25-54 years of age.

Influence of Sex-Ratios

The open country has a higher ratio of males to 100 females than has the village.[22] For the native-born white population of the villages, the ratio of males to 100 females varies from 87.4 in the Middle Atlantic division to 102.8 in the Mountain division; while for the open country, the ratio ranges from 108.4 in the South to 127.1 in the Pacific division. This ratio is higher in the villages of the Mountain and the Pacific divisions than in the other divisions; but the rate of difference between the village and the open country is about the same for all divisions except the South. On the other hand, the excess of males in the open country will result in a smaller percentage of married males than of married females there, as the period 15-24 years of age for the foreign-born white in the West North Central division so well shows. An increase in the percentage married will reduce the percentage single, unless the increase is drawn from the widowed and divorced. Too great a disparity between the sexes will reduce the total percentage married, since the excess of one sex over the other will prevent many of the more numerous sex from marrying. The foreign-born white element of the population has a greater percentage of males than females both in the villages and in the open country, in all divisions. The ratios vary in the villages from 105.6 males to 100 females in the Middle Atlantic division to 170.9 in the Mountain division. The open country varies from 137.7 in the Middle Atlantic division to 193.0 in the Pacific division. This higher ratio of males to 100 females is one of the causes of the very high percentages of married females for the foreign-born white, especially in the open country, where the excess of males is greater. The Negroes, who have about the same ratio of males to 100 females as the native-born white, range for the villages from a ratio of 88.3 in the Middle Atlantic to 108.9 in the Pacific division; and for the open country, from 102.2 in the

22 See Table X.

South to 193.5 in the Pacific. The Mountain division presents too small a sample to show for the Negroes the effect of the disparity of the sexes on marital condition. But the South, with a higher ratio of males to females in the open country than in the village, has a greater percentage of males married in the open country. Just why this should be so, it is impossible to decide at present. These differences in the percentage married, which are partly the result of differences in the sex-ratios, as has already been pointed out, show that the differences between the village and the open-country sex-ratios are fundamental and have far-reaching results upon the marital condition of the two classes of population.

WIDOWED

The widowed males fifteen years of age and over are more numerous in the villages than in the open country. But there are some exceptions: that of the Negro in the East North Central division, where there are more widowed males in the open country; that of the foreign-born white in the West North Central; that of the native-born white in the Mountain division; and that of the Negro in the Pacific division. In the case of the Mountain and Pacific divisions, the occupational opportunities might draw off the unmarried from the villages to the open country; but the opposite tendency would seem to be true for the rest of the country. Except in the Mountain and Pacific divisions, the migration of widowed males is apparently into the villages, especially in the case of those of the older age-periods, among whom the greatest number of widowed is found. Probably both these conditions obtain, and must be explained in terms of the particular cultural milieu of the two areas. The most striking fact about the widowed is this group's large percentage of females in the period 65 years of age and over. Table XXIV presents this data. For native-born white males, the largest percentages of widowed 65 years of age and over are in the open country, except in the South, where the reverse is true for both the native-born white and the Negro. There are larger percentages of widowed native-born white females in the villages in all except the Mountain and Pacific divisions. The greater development in some divisions of agriculture, which tends to draw laborers to the open country, and in other divisions of manufacturing, which draws to the village, may perhaps account for these differences. The differences between the male percentage widowed and that of the female must be accounted for in part by the differential death rate, since there is a higher death rate for males than for females.

Whether or not the foreign-born present a different situation cannot be stated. Perhaps the open country's greater percentage of widowed females 65 years of age and over, among the foreign-born white in the West North Central division, is traceable to the fact that the average age is lower in the open country than in the village.

For the southern Negroes, there is a larger percentage of widowed males 65 years of age in the village than in the open country. A startling fact is that 77 per cent. of all female Negroes 65 years of age and over in the southern villages are widowed. An interesting fact about the South is that it has, for the period 65 years of age and over for all nativity classes, higher percentages of widowed than any other division.

TABLE XXIV—WIDOWED, 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE	
Division	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Native-Born White				
Middle Atlantic	25.1	28.4	56.9	47.2
South	25.3	24.0	60.2	50.8
East North Central	21.8	26.5	53.7	50.3
West North Central	21.3	24.7	53.7	50.8
Mountain	20.3	29.1	53.6	57.0
Pacific	18.6	28.5	54.6	55.3
Foreign-Born White				
West North Central	20.4	29.6	52.1	53.7
Negro				
South	35.2	24.5	77.0	60.6

DIVORCED

The differences between the relative number of divorced in the village and in the open country are not very significant. All that can be said is that there is a tendency towards larger percentages of divorced among males in the open country than in the villages, and that the reverse is true for females. This situation may be owing to the migration of divorced females to the villages. There is a progressive increase from East to West in the percentage of divorced. The larger percentage of divorced in the West than in the East is probably the result of the more lenient divorce laws of the western states. The divorce data are to a large degree unre-

liable because of the unwillingness of divorced persons to report their marital status as divorced.[23]

SUMMARY OF MARITAL CONDITION

In the discussion of the marital condition, it has been shown that:

1. There is a greater per cent. of single males in the open country than in the village, except in the case of the southern Negroes; and that the reverse condition holds for females.

2. There is a greater per cent. of married males in the villages than in the open country, except in the case of the southern Negroes; and that the reverse condition holds for females.

TABLE XXV—ILLITERATES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NATIVITY

	Native-Born White		Foreign-Born White		Negro	
Divisions	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %	*Village* %	*Open Country* %
Middle Atlantic	.5	1.6	10.3	20.4	9.3	8.9
South	2.3	7.4	36.1 *	27.6	25.9	29.7
East North Central	.8	1.5	4.0	11.2	†	
West North Central	.8	1.2	4.4	6.0	16.7	17.0
Mountain	.2	4.4	4.8	16.7	†	
Pacific	.6	.6	16.2	10.4	†	

* The per cent. of foreign-born illiterate in the villages of the South exclusive of the Southwest is 7.2 per cent.; the per cent. in the Southwest is 47.4, due to the large number of Mexicans.
† Per cent. not shown. Base less than 100.

3. Holding the age-factor constant tended to diminish the difference between the percentage of males married in the village and in the open country; and to increase this difference in the case of females.

4. That the open country's higher ratio of males to 100 females in part accounts for the open country having a greater percentage of married females than have the villages. The smaller number of males to 100 females in the villages in part accounts for the greater percentage of married males in the villages.

5. The villages have larger percentages of both widowed males and widowed females than has the open country.

6. The divorce data are too meager to be significant.

ILLITERACY AND OCCUPATION [24]

Among the native-born white, illiteracy is greater in the open

23 William F. Ogburn, *The Cause and Conditions of Marital Status in the United States.* This study is still in manuscript.
24 See Table XLVI.

country than in the village. Wide differences occur only in the South and the Mountain divisions. For the foreign-born, the same tendencies hold in a general way. The greater illiteracy among the foreign-born white of the villages than among those of the open country in the South and Pacific divisions, can probably be accounted for by the concentration of Mexicans in those divisions. A tendency for a group of Mexicans to concentrate in the village would increase the illiteracy there. Attention is called to the slight excess of illiterate Negroes in the open country in the South. While the general differences are not so great, there is a trend which results in the open country being set off from the village by a higher percentage of illiteracy.

The two occupations with the highest percentage of males employed are manufacturing and trade; but in the Pacific division and among southern Negroes, they are manufacturing and agriculture. The highest proportion of males in manufacturing, 47.5 per cent., is found in the Middle Atlantic division. Of the gainfully employed southern white males, 27 per cent. are engaged in manufacturing, the lowest proportion for any division. The Southern Negro has 46.1 per cent., and the other divisions from 30 per cent. to 38 per cent. The proportion of the gainfully employed males engaged in trade varies from 15.3 per cent. to 28.3 per cent.

The number engaged in agriculture is relatively small, except in the Pacific division, where 25.8 per cent. of the gainfully employed are in this occupation. The figures for the other divisions vary from 8.6 per cent. in the Middle Atlantic to 16.1 per cent. in the Mountain division. Of the southern Negroes, 22.6 per cent. are engaged in agricultural occupations.

Females are most heavily concentrated in personal service, professional, and clerical occupations, in the order named. In the Middle Atlantic, however, 35.9 per cent. are engaged in manufacturing. The percentage engaged in agriculture is negligible, less than 1.0 per cent. for three divisions, 1.2 per cent. for the Mountain, and 3.8 per cent. for the Pacific, 2.5 per cent. for the southern white, and 8.3 per cent. for the southern Negro. This discussion is sufficient to show how strikingly non-agricultural the occupational life of the villages is.

On the other hand, the occupation of the open country is predominantly agriculture. In certain areas there are large numbers engaged in other pursuits, such as mining and lumbering; but for the United States as a whole and by divisions, the open-country population is essentially a farm population.[25]

[25] C. J. Galpin and Veda B. Larson, *Farm Population of Selected Counties* (1924), U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Thus there is a striking occupational contrast between the village and the open country, which would seem to effect quite differently the attitudes and point of view of the village and the open-country population. The farmer buys a large proportion of the things he wants from the village tradesman. It is the business of the tradesman to sell to the farmer at the highest price possible and to buy from him at the lowest price. The farmer is essentially interested in the basic price, the price he receives for a commodity, but the tradesman is interested in the differential, or the difference between his cost price and his selling price. The farmer is essentially a producer and a consumer, the villager a distributor and a consumer. As producers and distributors their interests are quite opposed.

Conclusion

It has been shown conclusively that the population classified under the category "rural" consists of two separate elements, the village and the open country, which vary from division to division but always consist of two distinct elements.

SOURCE TABLES

TABLE XXVI—AGE-DISTRIBUTION BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX OF THE POPULATION 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Male			Female		
	White			White		
Age-Periods	*Native*	*Foreign*		*Native*	*Foreign*	
45–54	*Born*	*Born*	*Negro*	*Born*	*Born*	*Negro*
Middle Atlantic	241,179	73,067	5,245	223,671	48,459	3,630
South	709,362	35,501	323,194	580,255	20,696	227,621
East North Central	386,095	79,790	4,447	341,212	57,251	2,932
West North Central	299,598	95,206	4,342	249,869	66,484	2,999
Mountain	80,211	28,987	702	54,628	15,423	241
Pacific	92,673	43,391	549	66,898	22,638	270
55–64						
Middle Atlantic	178,525	41,510	2,410	167,562	29,926	1,739
South	450,380	23,923	157,050	367,841	13,835	110,750
East North Central	280,926	70,829	2,620	242,801	51,484	1,779
West North Central	194,349	85,402	2,718	155,086	60,551	1,815
Mountain	49,397	18,999	235	29,633	10,349	104
Pacific	63,189	31,376	280	42,215	16,129	132
65 and over						
Middle Atlantic	151,471	33,114	1,809	152,787	28,743	1,544
South	355,736	21,529	120,753	309,739	13,513	98,510
East North Central	221,404	81,002	2,750	197,052	64,290	1,713
West North Central	139,447	84,303	2,543	115,918	67,272	1,873
Mountain	28,121	12,930	161	16,616	8,404	74
Pacific	44,598	23,768	195	28,792	13,052	94

* The term "rural," as used by the United States Census Bureau, includes all population outside of the limits of incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The population of incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants and all population outside of incorporated places is rural. This study has used in the text the designation "total rural" instead of "rural" to show each time that it applies to what has been called in the text the village and the open country.

TABLE XXVII—MARITAL CONDITION BY AGE, NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX OF THE POPULATION 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Male			Female		
	White			White		
Age-Periods	*Native*	*Foreign*		*Native*	*Foreign*	
45–54	*Born*	*Born*	*Negro*	*Born*	*Born*	*Negro*
TOTAL						
Middle Atlantic	241,179	73,067	5,245	223,671	48,459	3,630
South	709,362	35,501	323,194	580,255	20,696	227,621
East North Central	386,095	79,790	4,447	341,212	57,251	2,932
West North Central	299,598	95,206	4,342	249,869	66,484	2,999
Mountain	80,211	28,987	702	54,628	15,423	241
Pacific	92,673	43,391	549	66,898	22,638	270
SINGLE						
Middle Atlantic	33,050	8,819	826	24,834	2,937	344
South	50,957	4,653	15,378	36,676	1,006	8,544
East North Central	47,677	10,802	761	27,672	2,366	154
West North Central	36,925	14,270	598	16,383	2,546	157
Mountain	12,321	6,444	207	2,051	403	14
Pacific	18,818	11,661	138	3,999	995	10

TABLE XXVII (Continued)

Age-Periods	Male			Female		
	White			White		
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Negro	Native Born	Foreign Born	Negro
45–54						
MARRIED						
Middle Atlantic	193,819	60,183	3,943	176,176	39,757	2,492
South	614,747	28,189	279,935	468,549	16,652	167,612
East North Central	315,126	64,362	3,186	282,049	49,308	2,283
West North Central	244,997	75,596	3,186	209,506	57,180	2,293
Mountain	61,107	20,327	409	45,499	12,626	170
Pacific	66,264	28,735	336	55,031	18,958	199
WIDOWED						
Middle Atlantic	12,544	3,733	435	21,309	5,592	761
South	39,675	2,389	24,933	72,621	2,913	48,584
East North Central	18,702	3,921	405	28,284	5,215	439
West North Central	14,362	4,631	457	21,747	6,334	511
Mountain	5,107	1,748	64	6,210	2,240	53
Pacific	5,043	2,288	50	6,706	2,442	55
DIVORCED						
Middle Atlantic	1,480	155	26	1,142	103	27
South	3,164	156	2,499	2,684	95	2,495
East North Central	4,026	542	83	2,843	282	47
West North Central	2,830	537	73	1,996	347	32
Mountain	1,533	385	21	729	128	3
Pacific	2,351	590	24	1,099	218	5

Age-Periods	Male			Female		
	White			White		
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Negro	Native Born	Foreign Born	Negro
55–64						
TOTAL						
Middle Atlantic	178,525	41,510	2,410	167,562	29,926	1,739
South	450,380	23,923	157,050	367,841	13,835	110,750
East North Central	280,926	70,829	2,620	242,801	51,484	1,779
West North Central	194,349	85,402	2,718	155,086	60,551	1,815
Mountain	49,397	18,999	235	29,633	10,349	104
Pacific	63,189	31,376	280	42,215	16,129	132
SINGLE						
Middle Atlantic	20,015	4,369	366	17,496	1,662	147
South	27,281	2,470	5,910	23,554	535	3,871
East North Central	28,288	7,582	364	17,936	1,821	106
West North Central	18,461	9,257	299	8,176	1,863	70
Mountain	7,016	3,938	65	834	264	9
Pacific	11,052	7,450	57	2,038	627	8
MARRIED						
Middle Atlantic	138,670	32,438	1,611	113,370	20,783	934
South	372,162	18,371	128,700	246,733	9,598	65,154
East North Central	221,768	55,614	1,777	174,423	38,629	1,120
West North Central	154,879	67,240	1,895	113,144	45,638	1,178
Mountain	35,242	12,570	117	20,694	6,929	56
Pacific	43,432	20,131	172	29,710	11,603	76
WIDOWED						
Middle Atlantic	18,547	4,470	408	35,873	7,369	642
South	47,909	2,867	21,033	95,181	3,603	40,463
East North Central	27,110	6,899	414	48,046	10,672	526
West North Central	18,465	8,151	449	32,240	12,616	545
Mountain	5,945	2,121	41	7,692	3,049	38
Pacific	6,801	3,083	42	9,744	3,706	42
DIVORCED						
Middle Atlantic	1,021	111	12	603	61	7
South	2,364	157	1,130	1,741	75	947
East North Central	3,264	578	60	1,985	286	21
West North Central	2,184	594	56	1,260	339	16
Mountain	1,108	316	11	374	95	1
Pacific	1,756	615	8	666	168	5

TABLE XXVII (Continued)

Age-Periods	Male			Female		
	White			White		
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Negro	Native Born	Foreign Born	Negro
65 and over						
TOTAL						
Middle Atlantic	151,471	33,114	1,809	152,787	28,743	1,544
South	355,736	21,529	120,753	309,739	13,513	98,510
East North Central	221,404	81,002	2,750	197,052	64,290	1,713
West North Central	139,447	84,303	2,543	115,918	67,272	1,873
Mountain	28,121	12,930	161	16,616	8,404	74
Pacific	44,598	23,768	195	28,792	13,052	94
SINGLE						
Middle Atlantic	12,499	2,965	226	15,005	1,623	147
South	17,562	1,904	4,375	23,239	574	3,769
East North Central	16,560	6,408	301	12,146	2,158	92
West North Central	9,017	5,852	264	4,536	1,818	87
Mountain	3,603	2,168	40	516	170	5
Pacific	6,175	4,788	52	1,026	396	6
MARRIED						
Middle Atlantic	96,985	19,844	976	58,333	10,389	454
South	249,648	13,458	83,757	121,537	5,094	31,333
East North Central	146,225	50,313	1,476	82,288	25,987	580
West North Central	95,274	55,162	1,466	50,543	29,255	671
Mountain	16,465	7,170	67	6,657	3,074	30
Pacific	25,838	12,666	79	11,614	5,354	24
WIDOWED						
Middle Atlantic	41,032	10,090	587	78,771	16,597	936
South	86,160	5,956	31,529	162,763	7,742	62,468
East North Central	55,868	23,523	914	101,094	35,728	1,024
West North Central	33,325	22,564	750	59,827	35,742	1,088
Mountain	7,350	3,322	51	9,255	5,094	38
Pacific	11,242	5,696	58	15,864	7,150	63
DIVORCED						
Middle Atlantic	597	62	8	335	32	3
South	1,529	106	742	986	47	442
East North Central	2,115	498	47	962	217	8
West North Central	1,369	502	41	597	237	20
Mountain	627	213	2	141	49	0
Pacific	1,012	430	5	229	100	1

TABLE XXVIII—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX

Age-Periods	Total	Male		Female	
	Number	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
NATIVE-BORN WHITE					
Total	34,366	16,026	46.6	18,340	53.4
Under 5	2,746	1,402	4.1	1,344	3.9
5–14	5,449	2,680	7.8	2,769	8.1
15–24	5,160	2,368	6.9	2,792	8.1
25–34	4,564	2,092	6.1	2,472	7.2
35–44	4,518	2,102	6.1	2,416	7.0
45–54	4,451	2,044	5.9	2,407	7.0
55–64	3,659	1,670	4.9	1,989	5.8
65 and over	3,796	1,656	4.8	2,140	6.2
Unknown	23	12	*	11	*

TABLE XXVIII (Continued)

Age-Periods	Total Number	Male Number	Male Per Cent.	Female Number	Female Per Cent.
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE					
Total	1,626	835	51.3	791	48.7
Under 5	6	—	—	6	.4
5–14	40	29	1.8	11	.7
15–24	99	55	3.4	44	2.7
25–34	208	109	6.7	99	6.1
35–44	274	129	7.9	145	8.9
45–54	303	154	9.5	149	9.2
55–64	278	149	9.2	129	7.9
65 and over	417	209	12.8	208	12.8
Unknown	1	1	*	—	—
NEGRO					
Total	273	128	46.9	145	53.1
Under 5	31	11	4.0	20	7.3
5–14	60	29	10.6	31	11.4
15–24	37	18	6.6	19	7.0
25–34	37	14	5.2	23	8.4
35–44	32	15	5.4	17	6.2
45–54	34	21	7.7	13	4.7
55–64	16	8	2.9	8	2.9
65 and over	24	12	4.5	12	4.5
Unknown	2	—	—	2	.7

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

1920 Census — 33 Incorporated Villages — Middle Atlantic Division

TABLE XXIX—MARITAL CONDITION OF MALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	Total * Number	Single Number	Single Per Cent.	Married Number	Married Per Cent.	Widowed Number	Widowed Per Cent.	Divorced Number	Divorced Per Cent.
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	11,944	3,253	27.2	7,892	66.1	743	6.2	48	.4
15–24	2,368	1,944	82.1	413	17.4	5	.2	1	‡
25–34	2,092	576	27.5	1,478	70.6	29	1.4	8	.4
35–44	2,102	297	14.1	1,742	82.9	46	2.2	17	.8
45–54	2,044	213	10.4	1,722	84.2	95	4.6	13	.6
55–64	1,670	122	7.3	1,388	83.1	152	9.1	7	.4
65 and over	1,656	97	5.8	1,142	69.0	415	25.1	2	.1
Unknown	12	4	†	7	†	1	†	—	—
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	806	145	18.0	558	69.2	102	12.7	—	—
15–24	55	43	†	12	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	109	37	33.9	70	64.2	2	1.8	—	—
35–44	129	24	18.6	102	79.1	3	2.3	—	—
45–54	154	14	9.1	127	82.5	13	8.4	—	—
55–64	149	10	6.7	126	84.6	13	8.7	—	—
65 and over	209	16	7.7	121	57.9	71	34.0	—	—
Unknown	1	1	†	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	88	30	†	50	†	8	†	—	—
15–24	18	16	†	2	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	14	5	†	9	†	—	—	—	—
35–44	15	1	†	12	†	2	†	—	—
45–54	21	5	†	14	†	2	†	—	—
55–64	8	2	†	6	†	—	—	—	—
65 and over	12	1	†	7	†	4	†	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.
‡ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

1920 Census — 33 Incorporated Villages — Middle Atlantic Division

TABLE XXX—MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	*Total* *	*Single*		*Married*		*Widowed*		*Divorced*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	14,228	3,890	27.3	7,974	56.1	2,274	16.0	69	.5
15–24	2,792	2,056	73.6	716	25.6	12	.4	6	.2
25–34	2,472	661	26.7	1,733	70.1	62	2.5	13	.5
35–44	2,416	377	15.6	1,869	77.4	145	6.0	23	1.0
45–54	2,407	333	13.8	1,764	73.3	287	11.9	17	.7
55–64	1,989	233	11.7	1,196	60.1	550	27.6	5	.3
65 and over	2,140	226	10.5	691	32.3	1,217	56.9	5	.2
Unknown	11	4	†	5	—	1	†	—	—
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	774	71	9.2	498	64.3	203	26.2	—	—
15–24	44	27	†	17	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	99	8	†	85	†	6	†	—	—
35–44	145	8	5.5	126	86.9	11	7.6	—	—
45–54	149	10	6.7	120	80.5	18	12.1	—	—
55–64	129	9	7.0	92	71.3	28	21.7	—	—
65 and over	208	9	4.3	58	27.9	140	67.3	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	94	35	†	47	†	12	†	—	—
15–24	19	13	†	6	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	23	9	†	14	†	—	—	—	—
35–44	17	7	†	9	†	1	†	—	—
45–54	13	1	†	10	†	2	†	—	—
55–64	8	2	†	4	†	2	†	—	—
65 and over	12	3	†	3	†	6	†	—	—
Unknown	2	—	—	1	†	1	†	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 37 Incorporated Villages — Southern Division

TABLE XXXI—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX

Age-Periods	*Total*	*Male*		*Female*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE					
Total	34,249	16,604	48.5	17,645	51.5
Under 5	3,628	1,855	5.4	1,773	5.2
5–14	7,424	3,641	10.6	3,783	11.0
15–24	6,247	2,808	8.2	3,439	10.0
25–34	5,224	2,465	7.2	2,759	8.1
35–44	4,351	2,157	6.3	2,194	6.4
45–54	3,233	1,626	4.7	1,607	4.7
55–64	2,243	1,142	3.4	1,101	3.3
65 and over	1,850	876	2.6	974	2.8
Unknown	49	34	.1	15	*
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE					
Total	782	429	54.9	353	45.1
Under 5	10	4	.5	6	.7
5–14	82	44	5.6	38	4.9
15–24	129	67	8.6	62	7.9
25–34	158	83	10.6	75	9.6
35–44	159	82	10.5	77	9.8
45–54	126	84	10.8	42	5.4
55–64	56	31	4.0	25	3.2
65 and over	62	34	4.3	28	3.6
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XXXI (Continued)

Age-Periods	Total Number	Male Number	Male Per Cent.	Female Number	Female Per Cent.
NEGRO					
Total	12,659	6,016	47.5	6,643	52.5
Under 5	1,317	676	5.3	641	5.1
5–14	2,980	1,461	11.5	1,519	12.0
15–24	2,744	1,210	9.6	1,534	12.1
25–34	1,935	898	7.1	1,037	8.2
35–44	1,529	683	5.4	846	6.7
45–54	1,069	595	4.7	474	3.7
55–64	520	231	1.8	289	2.3
65 and over	457	213	1.7	244	1.9
Unknown	108	49	.4	59	.5

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

1920 Census | 37 Incorporated Villages | Southern Division

TABLE XXXII—MARITAL CONDITION OF MALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	Total * Number	Single Number	Single Per Cent.	Married Number	Married Per Cent.	Widowed Number	Widowed Per Cent.	Divorced Number	Divorced Per Cent.
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	11,108	3,640	32.8	6,920	62.3	512	4.6	24	.2
15–24	2,808	2,398	85.4	396	14.1	6	.2	6	.2
25–34	2,465	748	30.3	1,677	68.1	31	1.3	7	.2
35–44	2,157	244	11.3	1,836	85.1	72	3.3	3	.1
45–54	1,626	123	7.6	1,419	87.3	82	5.0	1	.1
55–64	1,142	67	5.9	971	85.0	97	8.5	5	.4
65 and over	876	43	4.9	609	69.5	222	25.3	2	.2
Unknown	34	17	†	12	†	2	†	—	—
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	382	91	23.8	262	68.6	28	7.3	—	—
15–24	68	54	†	13	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	83	18	†	61	†	4	†	—	—
35–44	82	6	†	74	†	2	†	—	—
45–54	84	8	†	69	†	7	†	—	—
55–64	31	4	†	23	†	4	†	—	—
65 and over	34	1	†	22	†	11	†	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	3,879	1,341	34.6	2,252	58.1	247	6.4	13	.3
15–24	1,210	907	75.0	286	23.6	4	.3	1	.1
25–34	898	233	25.9	625	69.6	29	3.2	2	.2
35–44	683	99	14.5	535	78.3	45	6.5	3	.4
45–54	595	57	9.6	479	80.5	53	8.9	4	.7
55–64	231	11	4.8	176	76.2	40	17.2	2	.9
65 and over	213	9	4.2	129	60.6	75	35.2	—	—
Unknown	49	25	†	22	†	1	†	1	†

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 37 Incorporated Villages — Southern Division

TABLE XXXIII—MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	*Total* *	*Single*		*Married*		*Widowed*		*Divorced*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	12,091	3,559	29.4	6,971	57.7	1,491	12.3	41	.3
15–24	3,439	2,386	69.4	1,014	29.5	29	.8	3	.1
25–34	2,759	562	20.4	2,089	75.7	87	3.2	15	.5
35–44	2,194	261	11.9	1,766	80.5	152	6.9	12	.5
45–54	1,607	162	10.1	1,170	72.8	267	16.6	6	.4
55–64	1,101	97	8.8	631	57.3	367	33.3	3	.3
65 and over	974	84	8.6	294	30.2	586	60.2	2	.2
Unknown	17	7	†	7	†	3	†	—	—
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	309	49	15.9	206	66.6	52	16.8	1	.3
15–24	62	27	†	32	†	2	†	—	—
25–34	75	8	†	63	†	3	†	1	†
35–44	77	8	†	61	†	8	†	—	—
45–54	42	4	†	30	†	8	†	—	—
55–64	25	2	†	12	†	11	†	—	—
65 and over	28	—	—	8	†	20	†	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	4,483	1,275	28.4	2,330	52.0	830	18.5	32	.7
15–24	1,534	874	57.0	604	39.4	45	2.9	3	.2
25–34	1,037	194	18.7	723	69.7	105	10.1	13	1.3
35–44	846	102	12.1	585	69.1	150	17.7	9	1.1
45–54	474	44	9.3	262	55.2	164	34.6	4	.8
55–64	289	22	7.6	102	35.2	161	55.7	2	.7
65 and over	244	12	4.9	39	16.0	188	77.0	1	.4
Unknown	59	27	†	15	†	17	†	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 22 Incorporated Villages — East North Central Division

TABLE XXXIV—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX

Age-Periods	*Total*	*Male*		*Female*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE					
Total	28,188	13,361	47.4	14,827	52.6
Under 5	2,617	1,330	4.7	1,287	4.6
5–14	5,359	2,656	9.5	2,703	9.6
15–24	4,776	2,117	7.5	2,659	9.4
25–34	3,963	1,837	6.5	2,126	7.5
35–44	3,373	1,546	5.5	1,827	6.5
45–54	3,182	1,552	5.5	1,630	5.8
55–64	2,559	1,206	4.3	1,353	4.8
65 and over	2,299	1,085	3.8	1,214	4.3
Unknown	60	32	.1	28	.1
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE					
Total	2,929	1,545	52.7	1,384	47.3
Under 5	1	1	*	—	—
5–14	46	24	.8	22	.8
15–24	75	34	1.2	41	1.4
25–34	261	144	4.9	117	4.0
35–44	442	231	7.9	211	7.2
45–54	544	306	10.4	238	8.1
55–64	635	310	10.6	325	11.1
65 and over	920	490	16.7	430	14.7
Unknown	5	5	.2	—	—

TABLE XXXIV (Continued)

Age-Periods	Total Number	Male Number	Male Per Cent.	Female Number	Female Per Cent.
NEGRO					
Total	107	51	47.7	56	52.3
Under 5	6	4	3.8	2	1.9
5–14	20	7	6.5	13	12.1
15–24	18	7	6.5	11	10.3
25–34	16	9	8.4	7	6.5
35–44	27	12	11.2	15	14.0
45–54	9	6	5.6	3	2.8
55–64	5	2	1.9	3	2.8
65 and over	6	4	3.8	2	1.9
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—

* Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 22 Incorporated Villages — East North Central Division

TABLE XXXV—MARITAL CONDITION OF MALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	Total * Number	Single Number	Single Per Cent.	Married Number	Married Per Cent.	Widowed Number	Widowed Per Cent.	Divorced Number	Divorced Per Cent.
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	9,375	3,019	32.2	5,795	61.8	486	5.2	63	.7
15–24	2,117	1,871	88.4	238	11.2	3	.1	4	.2
25–34	1,837	570	31.0	1,225	66.6	29	1.6	13	.7
35–44	1,546	238	15.4	1,262	81.6	35	2.3	10	.6
45–54	1,552	174	11.2	1,288	83.0	68	4.4	21	1.4
55–64	1,206	107	8.9	976	80.9	113	9.4	10	.8
65 and over	1,085	53	4.9	793	73.0	236	21.8	3	.3
Unknown	32	6	†	13	†	2	†	2	†
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	1,520	165	10.8	1,189	78.2	159	10.5	7	.5
15–24	34	26	†	8	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	144	39	27.1	103	71.5	2	1.4	—	—
35–44	231	30	13.0	196	84.8	5	2.2	—	—
45–54	306	41	13.4	245	80.1	17	5.5	3	1.0
55–64	310	12	3.9	270	87.1	25	8.1	3	.9
65 and over	490	17	3.5	362	73.9	110	22.4	1	.2
Unknown	5	—	—	5	†	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	40	10	†	27	†	2	†	1	†
15–24	7	5	†	1	†	—	—	1	†
25–34	9	4	†	5	†	—	—	—	—
35–44	12	1	†	11	†	—	—	—	—
45–54	6	—	—	6	†	—	—	—	—
55–64	2	—	—	1	†	1	†	—	—
65 and over	4	—	—	3	†	1	†	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 22 Incorporated Villages — East North Central Division

TABLE XXXVI—MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	*Total* *	*Single*		*Married*		*Widowed*		*Divorced*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	10,837	3,241	29.9	6,108	56.4	1,367	12.6	105	1.0
15–24	2,659	2,042	76.8	596	22.4	10	.4	6	.2
25–34	2,126	552	26.0	1,498	70.5	55	2.5	19	.9
35–44	1,827	271	14.8	1,432	78.4	87	4.8	35	1.9
45–54	1,630	209	12.8	1,181	72.5	212	13.0	27	1.6
55–64	1,353	109	8.1	882	65.2	347	25.6	15	1.1
65 and over	1,214	54	4.4	504	41.5	652	53.7	3	.2
Unknown...	28	4	†	15	†	4	†	—	—
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	1,362	89	6.5	895	65.7	371	27.2	6	.4
15–24	41	27	†	14	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	117	14	12.0	100	85.5	3	2.5	—	—
35–44	211	13	6.2	187	88.6	10	4.7	—	—
45–54	238	14	5.8	186	78.3	37	15.5	1	.4
55–64	325	9	2.8	226	69.5	86	26.5	4	1.2
65 and over	430	12	2.8	182	42.3	235	54.7	1	.2
Unknown...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	41	10	†	27	†	4	†	—	—
15–24	11	9	†	2	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	7	—	—	6	†	1	†	—	—
35–44	15	1	†	12	†	2	†	—	—
45–54	3	—	—	3	†	—	—	—	—
55–64	3	—	—	3	†	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	1	†	1	†	—	—
Unknown...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 38 Incorporated Villages — West North Central Division

TABLE XXXVII—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX

Age-Periods	*Total*	*Male*		*Female*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE					
Total	40,048	19,413	48.5	20,635	51.5
Under 5	3,965	1,984	4.9	1,981	4.9
5–14	8,210	4,071	10.2	4,140	10.3
15–24	7,555	3,483	8.7	4,072	10.2
25–34	5,877	2,760	6.9	3,117	7.8
35–44	4,881	2,311	5.8	2,570	6.4
45–54	3,868	1,963	4.9	1,905	4.8
55–64	2,991	1,509	3.8	1,482	3.7
65 and over.....	2,574	1,270	3.2	1,304	3.3
Unknown	126	62	.1	64	.1
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE					
Total	5,423	2,944	54.3	2,479	45.7
Under 5	16	10	.2	6	.1
5–14	99	56	1.0	43	.8
15–24	193	94	1.7	99	1.8
25–34	505	299	5.5	206	3.8
35–44	809	432	8.0	377	7.0
45–54	1,093	594	11.0	499	9.2
55–64	1,155	617	11.4	538	9.9
65 and over.....	1,538	834	15.4	704	13.0
Unknown	15	8	.1	7	.1

TABLE XXXVII (Continued)

Age-Periods	Total Number	Male Number	Male Per Cent.	Female Number	Female Per Cent.
NEGRO					
Total	347	180	51.9	167	48.1
Under 5	34	24	6.9	10	2.9
5–14	71	38	11.0	33	9.5
15–24	51	19	5.5	32	9.2
25–34	40	17	4.9	23	6.6
35–44	49	24	6.9	25	7.3
45–54	36	18	5.2	18	5.2
55–64	37	24	6.9	13	3.7
65 and over	27	14	4.0	13	3.7
Unknown	2	2	.6	—	—

1920 Census — 38 Incorporated Villages — West North Central Division

TABLE XXXVIII—MARITAL CONDITION OF MALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	Total* Number	Single Number	Single Per Cent.	Married Number	Married Per Cent.	Widowed Number	Widowed Per Cent.	Divorced Number	Divorced Per Cent.
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	13,358	4,872	36.5	7,738	57.9	650	4.9	71	.5
15–24	3,483	3,102	89.1	370	10.6	4	.1	1	‡
25–34	2,760	960	34.8	1,739	63.0	51	1.8	8	.3
35–44	2,311	364	15.8	1,872	81.0	59	2.6	16	.6
45–54	1,963	250	12.7	1,571	80.0	121	6.2	20	1.0
55–64	1,509	120	8.0	1,228	81.4	143	9.5	16	1.1
65 and over	1,270	50	3.9	937	73.8	271	21.3	9	.7
Unknown	62	26	†	21	†	1	†	1	†
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	2,878	545	18.9	2,069	71.9	251	8.7	9	.3
15–24	94	78	†	15	†	—	—	1	†
25–34	299	135	45.2	158	52.8	6	2.0	—	—
35–44	432	115	26.6	309	71.6	7	1.6	1	.2
45–54	594	101	17.0	466	78.4	23	3.9	4	.7
55–64	617	80	13.0	490	79.4	44	7.1	2	.3
65 and over	834	34	4.1	626	75.0	170	20.4	1	.1
Unknown	8	2	†	5	†	1	†	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	118	30	25.4	73	61.9	11	9.3	3	2.5
15–24	19	13	†	6	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	17	2	†	11	†	3	†	1	†
35–44	24	8	†	15	†	—	—	1	†
45–54	18	3	†	12	†	3	†	—	—
55–64	24	3	†	20	†	—	—	1	†
65 and over	14	—	—	9	†	5	†	—	—
Unknown	2	1	†	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.
‡ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

1920 Census — 38 Incorporated Villages — West North Central Division

TABLE XXXIX—MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	*Total* *	*Single*		*Married*		*Widowed*		*Divorced*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	14,514	4,689	32.3	8,132	56.0	1,564	10.8	107	.7
15–24	4,072	3,149	77.3	876	21.5	28	.7	14	.3
25–34	3,117	882	28.3	2,116	67.9	95	3.0	20	.6
35–44	2,570	346	13.5	2,052	79.8	140	5.4	30	1.2
45–54	1,905	179	9.4	1,489	78.2	219	11.5	16	.8
55–64	1,482	69	4.7	1,019	68.7	373	25.2	20	1.3
65 and over	1,304	37	2.8	560	42.9	700	53.7	5	.4
Unknown ..	64	27	†	20	†	9	†	2	†
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	2,430	204	8.4	1,612	66.3	599	24.7	12	.5
15–24	99	74	†	25	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	206	30	14.6	170	82.5	6	2.9	—	—
35–44	377	35	9.3	312	82.8	28	7.4	2	.5
45–54	499	37	7.4	393	78.8	66	13.2	3	.6
55–64	538	17	3.2	390	72.5	125	23.2	5	.9
65 and over	704	11	1.6	322	45.7	367	52.1	2	.3
Unknown ..	7	—	—	—	—	7	†	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	124	30	24.2	75	60.5	17	13.7	2	1.6
15–24	32	19	†	11	†	1	†	1	†
25–34	23	7	†	16	†	—	—	—	—
35–44	25	2	†	21	†	2	†	—	—
45–54	18	—	—	15	†	2	†	1	†
55–64	13	1	†	8	†	4	†	—	—
65 and over	13	1	†	4	†	8	†	—	—
Unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 7 Incorporated Villages — Mountain Division

TABLE XL—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX

Age-Periods	*Total*	*Male*		*Female*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE					
Total	9,129	4,630	50.7	4,499	49.3
Under 5	1,103	545	6.0	558	6.1
5–14	1,977	991	10.8	986	10.8
15–24	1,573	755	8.3	818	9.0
25–34	1,561	747	8.2	814	8.9
35–44	1,210	631	6.9	579	6.3
45–54	830	468	5.1	362	4.0
55–64	506	281	3.1	225	2.5
65 and over.....	353	202	2.2	151	1.7
Unknown	16	10	.1	6	.1
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE					
Total	615	388	63.1	227	36.9
Under 5	1	1	.2	—	—
5–14	17	13	2.1	4	.7
15–24	46	22	3.6	24	3.9
25–34	117	81	13.2	36	5.9
35–44	145	88	14.3	57	9.3
45–54	126	78	12.7	48	7.7
55–64	90	60	9.8	30	4.9
65 and over.....	72	44	7.2	28	4.6
Unknown	1	1	.2	—	—

TABLE XL (Continued)

Age-Periods	Total Number	Male Number	Male Per Cent.	Female Number	Female Per Cent.
NEGRO					
Total	22	20	*	2	*
Under 5	3	3	*	—	—
5–14	1	1	*	—	—
15–24	6	6	*	—	—
25–34	4	3	*	1	*
35–44	4	4	*	—	—
45–54	—	—	—	—	—
55–64	2	2	*	—	—
65 and over	2	1	*	1	*
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—

* Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 7 Incorporated Villages — Mountain Division

TABLE XLI—MARITAL CONDITION OF MALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	Total * Number	Single Number	Single Per Cent.	Married Number	Married Per Cent.	Widowed Number	Widowed Per Cent.	Divorced Number	Divorced Per Cent.
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	3,094	1,022	33.0	1,908	61.7	122	3.9	35	1.1
15–24	755	640	84.8	114	15.1	—	—	—	—
25–34	747	208	27.8	514	68.8	12	1.6	9	1.2
35–44	631	70	11.1	531	84.1	22	3.5	8	1.3
45–54	468	54	11.5	381	81.4	22	4.7	11	2.4
55–64	281	30	10.7	223	79.4	25	8.9	3	1.1
65 and over	202	16	7.9	141	69.8	41	20.3	4	2.0
Unknown	10	4	†	4	†	—	—	—	—
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	374	93	24.9	254	67.9	25	6.7	2	.5
15–24	22	21	†	1	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	81	34	†	44	†	3	†	—	—
35–44	88	16	†	71	†	1	†	—	—
45–54	78	12	†	62	†	4	†	—	—
55–64	60	8	†	47	†	4	†	1	†
65 and over	44	2	†	28	†	13	†	1	†
Unknown	1	—	—	1	†	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	16	11	†	4	†	1	†	—	—
15–24	6	6	†	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–34	3	2	†	1	†	—	—	—	—
35–44	4	3	†	1	†	—	—	—	—
45–54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55–64	2	—	—	1	†	1	†	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	1	†	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 7 Incorporated Villages — Mountain Division

TABLE XLII—MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	*Total* *	*Single*		*Married*		*Widowed*		*Divorced*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	2,955	704	23.8	1,955	66.2	255	8.6	39	1.3
15–24	818	524	64.1	285	34.8	5	.6	4	.5
25–34	814	117	14.4	656	80.6	27	3.3	12	1.5
35–44	579	33	5.7	513	88.6	29	5.0	4	.7
45–54	362	20	5.5	276	76.2	54	14.9	12	3.3
55–64	225	5	2.2	158	70.2	58	25.8	4	1.8
65 and over.	151	2	1.3	65	43.0	81	53.6	3	2.0
Unknown	6	3	†	2	†	1	†	—	—
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	223	21	9.4	161	72.3	38	17.0	3	1.3
15–24	24	13	†	10	†	1	†	—	—
25–34	36	2	†	32	†	2	†	—	—
35–44	57	4	†	51	†	2	†	—	—
45–54	48	2	†	38	†	7	†	1	†
55–64	30	—	—	20	†	8	†	2	†
65 and over.	28	—	—	10	†	18	†	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	2	—	—	2	†	—	—	—	—
15–24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–34	1	—	—	1	†	—	—	—	—
35–44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55–64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over.	1	—	—	1	†	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 18 Incorporated Villages — Pacific Division

TABLE XLIII—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX

Age-Periods	*Total*	*Male*		*Female*	
	Number	*Number*	*Per Cent.*	*Number*	*Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE					
Total	20,611	10,305	50.0	10,306	50.0
Under 5	2,145	1,089	5.3	1,056	5.1
5–14	5,197	2,022	9.8	2,175	10.5
15–24	3,414	1,650	8.0	1,764	8.5
25–34	3,140	1,544	7.5	1,596	7.7
35–44	2,543	1,277	6.2	1,266	6.1
45–54	2,156	1,136	5.5	1,020	4.9
55–64	1,627	852	4.1	775	3.8
65 and over	1,354	709	3.4	645	3.1
Unknown	35	26	.1	9	*
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE					
Total	2,542	1,519	59.8	1,023	40.2
Under 5	22	15	.6	7	.3
5–14	175	91	3.6	84	3.3
15–24	224	130	5.1	94	3.7
25–34	437	261	10.3	176	6.9
35–44	523	306	12.0	217	8.5
45–54	414	265	10.4	149	5.9
55–64	355	223	8.8	132	5.2
65 and over	381	220	8.7	161	6.3
Unknown	11	8	.3	3	.1

TABLE XLIII (Continued)

Age-Periods	Total Number	Male Number	Male Per Cent.	Female Number	Female Per Cent.
NEGRO					
Total	117	61	52.1	56	47.9
Under 5	8	3	2.6	5	4.3
5–14	24	15	12.8	9	7.9
15–24	28	13	11.1	15	12.8
25–34	11	4	3.4	7	6.0
35–44	10	8	6.8	2	1.7
45–54	13	7	6.0	6	5.1
55–64	12	6	5.1	6	5.1
65 and over	11	5	4.3	6	5.1
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

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TABLE XLIV—MARITAL CONDITION OF MALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	Total* Number	Single Number	Single Per Cent.	Married Number	Married Per Cent.	Widowed Number	Widowed Per Cent.	Divorced Number	Divorced Per Cent.
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	7,194	2,402	33.5	4,322	60.1	346	4.8	108	1.5
15–24	1,650	1,431	86.7	206	12.5	8	.5	2	.1
25–34	1,544	473	30.6	1,023	66.3	21	1.4	26	1.7
35–44	1,277	197	15.4	1,015	79.5	47	3.7	17	1.3
45–54	1,136	152	13.3	894	78.7	67	5.9	23	2.0
55–64	852	91	10.8	658	77.2	70	8.2	32	3.8
65 and over	709	53	7.5	517	72.9	132	18.6	7	1.0
Unknown	26	5	†	9	†	1	†	1	†
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	1,413	401	28.4	863	61.2	130	9.2	15	1.1
15–24	130	103	79.2	26	20.0	1	.8	—	—
25–34	261	107	41.0	146	56.0	5	1.9	3	1.1
35–44	306	81	26.5	209	68.3	12	3.9	4	1.3
45–54	265	50	18.9	198	74.7	13	4.9	3	1.1
55–64	223	45	20.2	146	65.5	30	13.4	2	.9
65 and over	220	13	5.9	135	61.4	68	30.9	3	1.4
Unknown	8	2	†	3	†	1	†	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	43	16	†	24	†	2	†	1	†
15–24	13	11	†	2	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	4	1	†	3	†	—	—	—	—
35–44	8	1	†	7	†	—	—	—	—
45–54	7	2	†	3	†	1	†	1	†
55–64	6	1	†	4	†	1	†	—	—
65 and over	5	—	—	5	†	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

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TABLE XLV—MARITAL CONDITION OF FEMALES BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY AND COLOR

Age-Periods	*Total* * *Number*	*Single* *Number*	*Single* *Per Cent.*	*Married* *Number*	*Married* *Per Cent.*	*Widowed* *Number*	*Widowed* *Per Cent.*	*Divorced* *Number*	*Divorced* *Per Cent.*
NATIVE-BORN WHITE									
Total	7,075	1,655	23.4	4,430	62.6	871	12.3	115	1.6
15–24	1,764	1,175	66.6	559	31.7	11	.6	16	.9
25–34	1,596	285	17.8	1,236	77.5	54	3.4	21	1.3
35–44	1,266	84	6.6	1,061	83.8	99	7.8	21	1.7
45–54	1,020	55	5.4	786	77.1	146	14.3	33	3.2
55–64	775	38	4.9	510	65.8	205	26.5	22	2.8
65 and over.	645	16	2.5	275	42.6	352	54.6	2	.3
Unknown	9	2	†	3	†	4	†	—	—
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE									
Total	932	96	10.2	669	71.8	161	17.3	6	.6
15–24	94	48	†	45	†	1	†	—	—
25–34	176	17	9.7	155	88.1	4	2.2	—	—
35–44	217	13	6.0	196	90.3	5	2.3	3	1.4
45–54	149	9	6.0	119	79.9	21	14.1	—	—
55–64	132	7	5.3	77	58.3	45	34.1	3	2.3
65 and over.	161	1	.6	75	46.6	85	52.8	—	—
Unknown	3	1	†	2	†	—	—	—	—
NEGRO									
Total	42	10	†	24	†	7	†	1	†
15–24	15	9	†	6	†	—	—	—	—
25–34	7	1	†	6	†	—	—	—	—
35–44	2	—	—	2	†	—	—	—	—
45–54	6	—	—	4	†	2	†	—	—
55–64	6	—	—	4	†	1	†	1	†
65 and over.	6	—	—	2	†	4	†	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
† Per cent. not shown, base less than 100.

1920 Census — 155 Incorporated Villages — Six Divisions

TABLE XLVI—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

Class of Occupation	*Middle Atlantic*	*South* *White*	*South* *Colored*	*East North Central*	*West North Central*	*Mountain*	*Pacific*
			MALES				
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture *	8.6	14.8	22.6	11.4	15.1	16.1	25.8
Extraction of Minerals	.2	.7	.3	2.0	.9	.8	.6
Manufacturing †	47.5	27.3	46.1	37.8	30.4	31.0	32.0
Transportation	11.7	10.1	11.9	11.6	12.9	15.2	10.9
Trade	17.1	28.3	4.1	21.3	23.3	19.8	15.3
Public Service ‡	1.4	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3
Professional Service	5.7	7.8	2.3	6.4	6.8	6.1	5.6
Personal Service §	3.7	3.1	10.2	4.3	5.8	6.0	4.8
Clerical	3.9	4.9	1.1	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5

TABLE XLVI (Continued)

Class of Occupation	Middle Atlantic	South White	South Colored	East North Central	West North Central	Mountain	Pacific
			FEMALES				
Agriculture *	.6	2.5	8.3	.9	.7	1.2	3.8
Extraction of Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing †	35.9	24.0	5.9	16.8	9.3	8.4	10.3
Transportation	3.6	4.2	.1	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.0
Trade	6.4	14.8	.7	11.4	12.3	13.5	14.1
Public Service ‡	.2	1.1	—	1.3	1.2	2.2	.7
Professional Service	16.4	24.9	4.2	22.4	29.4	24.6	22.5
Personal Service §	24.9	14.2	80.6	28.6	31.1	28.0	30.5
Clerical	11.8	14.2	.1	14.3	11.0	16.9	13.0

* Includes agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.
† Manufacturing and mechanical industries.
‡ Public service not elsewhere classified.
§ Domestic and personal service.

1920 Census — Six Divisions

TABLE XLVII—ESTIMATED AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION BY NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX *

Age-Periods	Native-Born White Male	Native-Born White Female	Foreign-Born White Male	Foreign-Born White Female	Negro Male	Negro Female
			MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 5	8.2	8.0	.1	.1	5.0	4.4
5–14	15.0	14.1	1.8	2.0	9.7	9.6
15–24	9.6	7.9	4.9	4.6	10.8	9.4
25–34	6.4	5.8	14.4	11.1	9.1	7.9
35–44	5.4	4.7	16.3	10.5	8.9	7.3
45–54	4.5	2.9	11.1	6.9	5.9	4.3
55–64	2.8	1.9	5.7	3.8	2.9	1.9
65 and over	1.9	1.1	3.6	2.9	1.7	1.2
			SOUTH			
Under 5	7.3	7.1	.7	.6	6.6	6.6
5–14	14.1	13.4	4.5	4.0	14.6	14.4
15–24	9.8	9.3	8.7	5.7	9.7	10.6
25–34	6.5	6.3	12.3	6.8	5.5	6.4
35–44	5.5	5.0	12.0	6.9	4.9	5.2
45–54	4.1	3.3	9.9	5.9	4.9	3.3
55–64	2.6	2.0	7.3	4.1	2.5	1.6
65 and over	2.0	1.7	6.5	3.8	1.8	1.4
			EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Under 5	6.6	6.4	.1	.1	4.7	4.9
5–14	12.9	12.0	1.7	1.6	10.7	9.3
15–24	9.4	8.0	4.2	3.0	10.1	7.6
25–34	7.2	6.6	9.9	7.3	7.8	6.7
35–44	6.2	5.4	13.6	9.1	7.7	4.8
45–54	5.0	4.0	11.6	8.0	7.0	4.7
55–64	3.4	2.5	9.6	5.2	4.3	2.7
65 and over	2.5	1.9	8.8	6.2	4.2	2.8
			WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Under 5	7.2	7.0	†	.1	3.7	5.2
5–14	13.6	12.9	1.1	1.1	10.2	10.6
15–24	10.4	9.1	3.8	2.7	10.8	8.3
25–34	7.8	7.1	9.0	5.7	8.9	6.5
35–44	5.8	4.9	12.4	8.6	6.9	5.3
45–54	4.1	3.1	13.2	8.4	7.1	4.3
55–64	2.5	1.6	11.1	7.0	3.2	2.5
65 and over	1.6	1.1	9.0	6.7	3.9	2.5

TABLE XLVII (Continued)

Age-Periods	Native-Born White		Foreign-Born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mountain						
Under 5	8.7	8.3	.7	.7	.6	insuf-
5–14	14.3	13.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	ficient
15–24	9.5	7.9	7.4	5.1	25.6	data
25–34	8.0	6.2	14.4	8.0	32.2	
35–44	6.4	4.3	14.8	7.6	8.5	
45–54	4.3	2.6	10.2	5.4	5.6	
55–64	2.6	1.3	6.4	3.6	.8	
65 and over	1.3	.6	4.3	2.8	.7	
Pacific						
Under 5	6.4	6.1	.2	.3	5.5	insuf-
5–14	12.9	11.6	1.9	1.8	4.2	ficient
15–24	9.6	7.4	5.5	3.2	6.6	data
25–34	8.0	6.7	14.2	6.6	18.0	
35–44	7.6	5.5	15.9	7.9	16.2	
45–54	5.8	3.8	12.9	6.6	12.1	
55–64	3.6	1.9	9.0	4.5	3.7	
65 and over	2.3	.9	6.3	3.2	1.6	

* Per cents. only given, since actual numbers were not calculated, being of no value for comparison.
† Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

1920 Census — Six Divisions

TABLE XLVIII—ESTIMATED MARITAL CONDITION OF THE OPEN-COUNTRY POPULATION BY 10-YEAR AGE-PERIODS, NATIVITY, COLOR AND SEX *

Age-Periods	Male				Female			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Middle Atlantic								
Native-Born White								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15 and over.	41.7	52.8	4.9	.4	29.9	64.2	5.7	.2
15–24	90.5	9.3	.2	†	71.0	28.5	0.5	.0
25–34	33.9	64.3	1.4	.2	15.2	82.6	2.0	.3
35–44	18.0	78.5	3.0	.4	9.7	87.1	2.9	.3
45–54	15.8	78.0	5.6	.6	8.8	83.3	7.5	.4
55–64	13.6	74.3	11.2	.7	9.4	74.0	16.2	.4
65 and over.	9.8	60.9	28.4	.6	9.2	43.1	47.2	.2
Foreign-Born White								
15 and over.	24.7	70.0	4.9	.1	10.3	79.5	9.8	.1
Negro								
15 and over.	39.7	54.0	5.3	.5	23.3	63.7	12.2	.6
South								
Native-Born White								
15 and over.	34.2	60.9	4.4	.3	25.1	66.3	8.2	.4
15–24	81.1	18.3	.3	.1	58.8	40.1	.8	.2
25–34	22.8	75.0	1.8	.4	11.6	85.1	2.7	.5
35–44	9.4	87.1	2.9	.4	6.4	87.6	5.4	.5
45–54	7.1	86.5	5.6	.4	5.5	82.3	11.6	.4
55–64	6.0	82.3	11.0	.4	5.9	69.1	24.4	.5
65 and over.	4.9	70.3	24.0	.4	7.3	41.2	50.8	.3

TABLE XLVIII (Continued)

Age-Periods	Male Single	Male Married	Male Widowed	Male Divorced	Female Single	Female Married	Female Widowed	Female Divorced
SOUTH								
Foreign-Born White								
15 and over.	32.5	59.8	6.8	.3	12.5	74.0	13.2	.3
Negro								
15 and over.	31.1	62.5	5.6	.6	24.4	63.1	11.5	1.0
15–24	76.4	22.4	.8	.2	56.4	40.4	2.2	.7
25–34	18.1	77.6	3.1	.9	9.5	82.0	6.9	1.4
35–44	7.3	86.7	4.9	.9	3.9	83.2	11.5	1.2
45–54	3.9	87.7	7.5	.8	2.7	77.3	18.6	1.1
55–64	3.6	82.8	12.8	.7	2.6	63.6	32.6	.8
65 and over.	3.5	71.0	24.5	.7	3.6	35.0	60.6	.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
Native-Born White								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15 and over.	37.3	57.3	4.4	.7	25.4	67.5	6.7	.4
15–24	87.0	12.6	.2	.1	67.6	31.6	.4	.2
25–34	29.5	68.8	1.2	.4	12.0	85.9	1.5	.5
35–44	14.7	81.7	2.6	.9	6.7	90.1	3.0	.2
45–54	12.7	81.1	4.9	.9	5.9	87.5	6.1	.5
55–64	10.4	78.2	9.7	1.2	7.1	74.9	17.0	.7
65 and over.	8.4	63.5	26.5	1.3	7.1	41.9	50.3	.6
Foreign-Born White								
15 and over.	25.0	65.1	8.8	.5	7.5	78.1	13.8	.4
Negro								
15 and over.	39.5	50.4	8.3	1.4	21.4	63.5	13.4	1.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
Native-Born White								
15 and over.	41.7	54.1	3.3	.6	28.8	65.4	5.3	.3
15–24	87.9	11.3	.1	†	68.7	30.7	.3	.1
25–34	32.6	65.8	1.0	.4	12.4	85.8	1.3	.5
35–44	15.7	81.0	2.5	.5	6.5	89.9	3.0	.4
45–54	12.2	82.3	4.2	.9	5.5	85.9	7.7	.8
55–64	9.9	79.2	9.5	1.1	5.5	74.4	19.2	.6
65 and over.	7.2	66.5	24.7	1.0	4.3	43.8	50.8	.5
Foreign-Born White								
15 and over.	23.2	67.1	8.8	.6	6.7	77.6	15.2	.4
15–24	90.2	9.3	.3	†	45.4	53.4	.6	.1
25–34	42.0	56.6	.6	.3	4.8	93.2	1.4	.5
35–44	21.0	75.7	2.8	.6	3.0	94.9	1.8	.2
45–54	14.2	79.8	5.3	.6	2.0	89.8	7.6	.4
55–64	9.9	78.4	10.6	.8	3.0	77.0	19.6	.3
65 and over.	8.0	61.3	29.6	.8	3.2	42.2	53.7	.5
Negro								
15 and over.	40.3	50.3	7.7	.9	22.6	62.5	13.4	.9

TABLE XLVIII (Continued)

Age-Periods	Male Single	Male Married	Male Widowed	Male Divorced	Female Single	Female Married	Female Widowed	Female Divorced
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MOUNTAIN								
Native-Born White								
15 and over.	43.1	51.2	4.5	.9	24.3	69.4	5.7	.6
15–24	88.6	10.6	.3	.1	60.8	37.9	.8	.2
25–34	34.2	64.0	1.4	.4	7.4	90.4	1.6	.5
35–44	20.7	74.9	2.9	1.1	3.7	90.1	4.7	1.3
45–54	17.5	73.6	7.2	1.6	2.7	87.7	9.2	.1
55–64	15.9	67.1	13.6	2.7	3.2	69.6	26.1	1.0
65 and over.	15.4	52.7	29.1	2.3	4.1	38.3	57.0	.1
Foreign-Born White								
15 and over.	39.7	53.5	5.4	.9	9.5	76.2	13.6	.4
Negro								
Omitted because of insufficient data								
PACIFIC								
Native-Born White								
15 and over.	44.5	49.2	4.5	1.5	23.9	69.6	5.6	.9
15–24	90.3	9.4	†	.1	65.2	34.5	.3	.1
25–34	40.8	57.2	1.0	.9	9.9	87.6	1.1	1.2
35–44	26.0	69.6	2.1	2.2	6.8	89.8	2.1	1.3
45–54	23.8	67.9	5.2	2.7	6.4	85.6	7.3	0.6
55–64	20.9	64.4	12.1	2.3	4.8	73.3	21.0	0.8
65 and over.	17.0	50.4	28.5	3.0	4.3	38.9	55.3	1.0
Foreign-Born White								
15 and over.	42.1	51.3	5.1	1.0	8.7	78.6	11.8	.7
Negro								
15 and over.	50.0	37.5	9.1	2.4	12.9	77.4	7.9	1.3

* Per cent. only given, since actual numbers were not calculated, being of no value for comparison.

† Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

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